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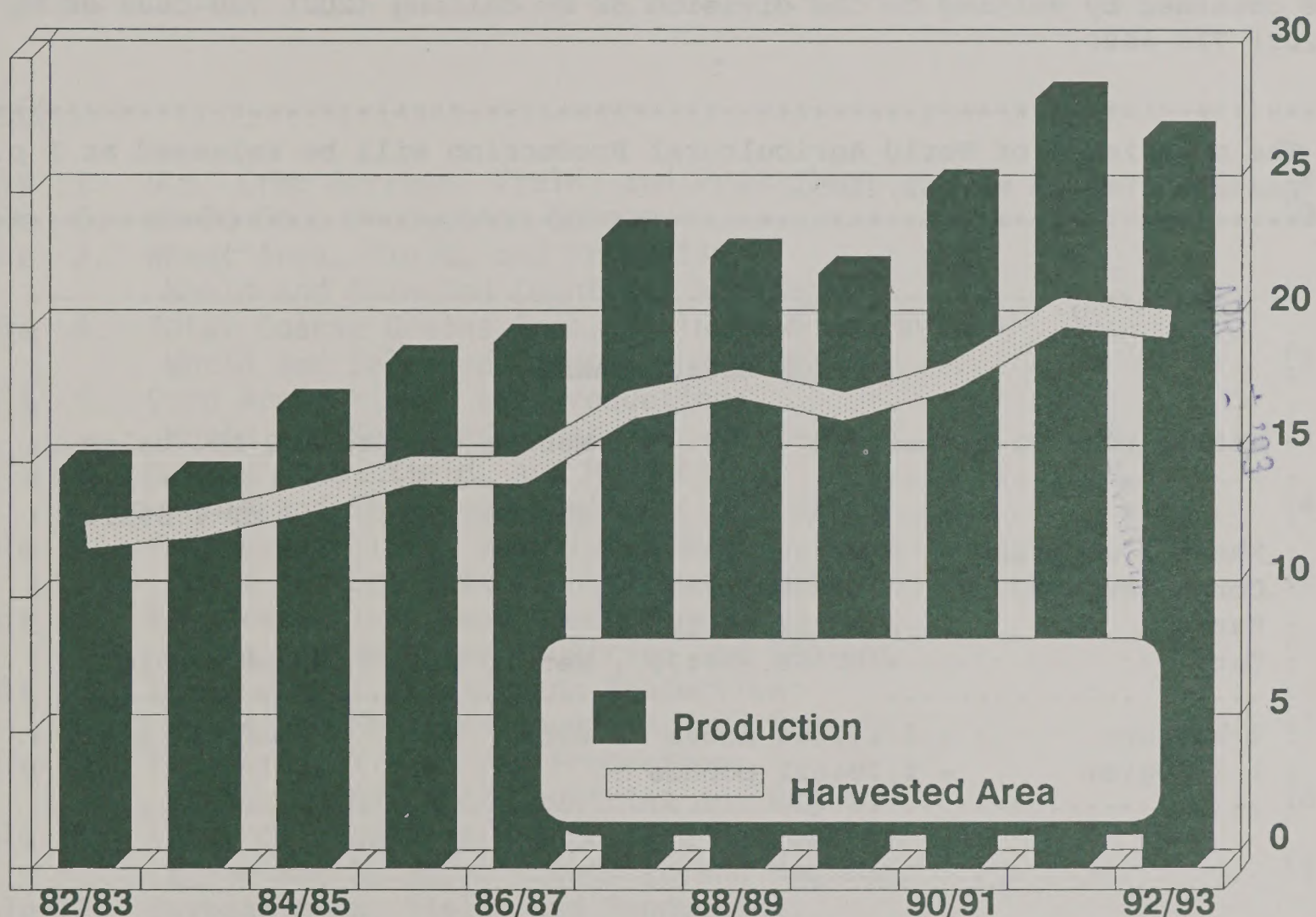
Foreign
Agricultural
Service

Circular Series
WAP 4-93
April 1993

World Agricultural Production

World Rapeseed

Million Hectares and Million Metric Tons



Production Articles This Month...

World Rapeseed

World Tobacco

Winter Grains

German Dairy

Southern African Crop Situation

This report draws on information from USDA's global network of agricultural attaches and counselors, official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, and results of office analysis. Estimates of U.S. acreage, yield, and production are from USDA's Agricultural Statistics Board, except where noted. This report is based on unrounded data; numbers may not add to totals because of rounding. This report reflects official USDA estimates released in World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates (WASDE-277), April 12, 1993.

This report was prepared by the Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division (PECAD), FAS/USDA, Washington, D.C. 20250. Further information may be obtained by writing to the division or by calling (202) 720-0888 or by FAX (202) 720-8880.

 * The next issue of World Agricultural Production will be released at 3 p.m. *
 * Eastern time on May 12, 1993. *

:			:
:	CONVERSION TABLE		:
:			:
:	Metric tons to bushels	:	Metric tons to 480-lb. bales
:	-----	:	-----
:		:	Cotton = MT*4.592917
:	Wheat & soybeans = MT*36.7437	:	
:	Corn, sorghum, rye = MT*39.36825	:	
:	Barley = MT*45.929625	:	
:	Oats = MT*68.894438	:	Metric tons to hundredweight
:	-----	:	-----
:	1 hectare = 2.471044 acres	:	Rice = MT*22.04622
:	1 kilogram = 2.204622 pounds	:	

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PRODUCTION HIGHLIGHTS FOR 1992/93

April 1993

WHEAT: World production for 1992/93 is estimated at 558.4 million tons, up 0.5 million or less than 1 percent from last month and up 3 percent from the previous year. Total foreign production is estimated at 491.4 million tons, up 0.5 million or less than 1 percent from last month and up slightly from 1991/92. Country highlights are as follows:

- o **United States** Production is estimated at 66.9 million tons, unchanged from last month, but up 24 percent from 1991/92.
- o **Iran** Production is estimated at 10.2 million tons, up 0.2 million or 2 percent from last month and up 15 percent from last year. The revision is based on higher-than-anticipated yields.
- o **Iraq** Production is estimated at 1.4 million tons, up 0.2 million or 17 percent from last month, but down 7 percent from 1991/92. Higher estimated area accounted for the increase.

COARSE GRAINS: World production for 1992/93 is estimated at 848.4 million tons, up 0.3 million or less than 1 percent from last month and up 6 percent from the 1991/92 harvest. Total foreign production is estimated at 570.6 million tons, up 0.3 million or less than 1 percent from last month, but down 1 percent from last season. Country highlights are as follows:

- o **United States** Production is estimated at 277.8 million tons, unchanged from last month, but up 27 percent from 1991/92.
- o **South Africa** Production is estimated at 9.2 million tons, up 0.6 million or 7 percent from last month and up 166 percent from the drought reduced 1991/92 crop. Corn and sorghum harvested area and yields are estimated higher based on continued favorable weather.
- o **Argentina** Production is estimated at 15.2 million tons, up 0.6 million or 4 percent from last month and up 5 percent from 1991/92. Favorable weather boosted yield prospects for corn.
- o **Other W. Europe** Production is estimated at 9.4 million tons, up 0.4 million or 4 percent from last month, but down 25 percent from 1991/92. Barley output in Austria and Finland is estimated higher.
- o **Eastern Europe** Production is estimated at 44.2 million tons, down 0.8 million or 2 percent from last month and down 31 percent from 1991/92. Corn and barley output in Bulgaria and Yugoslavia are lower as the drought last season was worse than anticipated.

- o North Korea Production is estimated at 2.8 million tons, down 0.2 million or 7 percent from last month, but up 2 percent from 1991/92. Corn yields are estimated lower due to input shortages.
- o Iran Production is estimated at 3.8 million tons, down 0.2 million or 5 percent from last month, but up 12 percent from 1991/92. Barley harvested area is estimated lower.

RICE (MILLED-BASIS): World production for 1992/93 is projected at 351.8 million tons, up 0.5 million or less than 1 percent from last month and up 1 percent from the 1991/92 crop. Total foreign production is projected at 346.1 million tons, up 0.5 million or less than 1 percent from last month and up 1 percent from 1991/92. Country highlights are as follows:

- o United States Production is estimated at 5.7 million tons, unchanged from last month, but up 13 percent from 1991/92.
- o Pakistan Production is estimated at 3.0 million tons, up 0.3 million or 9 percent from last month, but down 6 percent from 1991/92. Earlier flood damage was not as bad as anticipated and harvested area and yield are revised upwards.

OILSEEDS: World production for 1992/93 is forecast at a record 226.3 million tons, up 0.8 million or less than 1 percent from last month and up 1 percent from 1991/92. Foreign production for 1992/93 is forecast at 157.6 million tons, up 0.8 million or 1 percent from last month and up 1 percent from last year. Total oilseed production in the United States is forecast at 68.7 million tons, unchanged from March, but up 7 percent from 1991/92.

* **Soybeans:** World production for 1992/93 is forecast at a record 115.9 million tons, up 0.7 million or 1 percent from March and up 8 percent from 1991/92. Total foreign production is forecast at a record 56.1 million tons, up 0.7 million or 1 percent from last month and up 6 percent from 1991/92. Country highlights are as follows:

- o United States Production is forecast at 59.8 million tons, unchanged from last month, but up 11 percent from last year. Yield is forecast to be a record since several important producing states have reported excellent yields.
- o Argentina Production is forecast at a record 11.7 million tons, up 0.2 million or 2 percent from March and up 4 percent from 1991/92. Favorable planting conditions, continued good weather, and USDA satellite imagery analysis support a yield forecast close to last season's level of 2.33 tons per hectare.
- o Paraguay Production is forecast at 1.8 million tons, up 0.2 million or 13 percent from March and up 50 percent from last season. This season's weather has been very favorable resulting in a record yield forecast of 1.84 tons per hectare.

- o India Production is forecast at 3.0 million tons, up 0.3 million or 9 percent from last month and up 30 percent from 1991/92. Official Indian Government forecasts were revised upward due to an increase in harvested area. Slightly better yields also were reported in the major growing regions.
- * **Cottonseed:** World production for 1992/93 is forecast at 31.7 million tons, up 0.3 million or 1 percent from last month, but down 14 percent from last year. Total foreign production is forecast at 26.0 million tons, up 0.3 million or 1 percent from last month, but down 15 percent from last year. Country highlights are as follows:
 - o United States Production is forecast at 5.7 million tons, unchanged from last month, but down 10 percent from 1991/92. Harvested area was down 14 percent from last year, but yield increased 5 percent.
 - o India Production is forecast at 4.4 million tons, up 0.4 million or 9 percent from last month and up 8 percent from 1991/92. Cotton yields are forecast higher in the major northern cotton growing regions.
- * **Peanuts:** World production for 1992/93 is forecast at 22.1 million tons, down slightly from last month and down from 1991/92. Total foreign production is forecast at 20.2 million tons, down marginally from last month, but up 1 percent from last year. Country highlights are as follows:
 - o United States Production is forecast at 1.9 million tons, unchanged from March, but down 13 percent from 1991/92. This season's yield is forecast up slightly from last month and up 4 percent from 1991/92.
- * **Sunflowerseed:** World production for 1992/93 is forecast at 21.6 million tons, up 0.3 million or 2 percent from last month and up 1 percent from 1991/92. Total foreign production is forecast at 20.4 million tons, up 0.3 million or 2 percent from last month and up 3 percent from last year. Country highlights are as follows:
 - o United States Production is forecast at 1.2 million tons, unchanged from March, but down 28 percent from last year. Both yield and harvested area were down from 1991/92.
 - o Bulgaria Production is forecast at 0.6 million tons, up 0.3 million or 82 percent from March and up 38 percent from last year. Reports indicate that producers shifted area to sunflowers this season and away from grain crops. Yield also was better than expected.
- * **Rapeseed:** World production for 1992/93 is forecast at 26.6 million tons, down 0.5 million or 2 percent from last month and down 6 percent from last year. Total foreign production is forecast at 26.5 million tons, down 0.5 million or 2 percent from last month and down 6 percent from last year. Country highlights are as follows:

o United States Production is forecast at 85,000 tons, unchanged from last month, but down 10 percent from last year. Rapeseed yield was reduced slightly from 1991/92 and harvested area declined by 11,000 hectares, to 55,000.

o India Production is forecast at 6.0 million tons, down 0.5 million or 7 percent from March, but up 3 percent from last season. Yield forecasts are revised downward this month because dry conditions and high temperatures at flowering stressed plant development. The revised yield is expected to be close to the record .91 tons per hectare established in 1988/89.

* Copra: World production for 1992/93 is forecast at 4.8 million tons, down slightly from last month, but up 1 percent from last year. There were no significant country changes this month.

* Palm Kernels: World production for 1992/93 is forecast at a record 3.6 million tons, down slightly from last month, but up 6 percent from last year. The downward revision reflects past adjustments in oil palm output.

* Palm Oil: World production for 1992/93 is forecast at a record 12.4 million tons, up marginally from last month and up 8 percent from last year. There were no significant country changes this month.

COTTON: World production for 1992/93 is projected at 83.4 million bales, up 0.2 million or less than 1 percent from last month, but down 13 percent from the 1991/92 record crop. Total foreign production is projected at 67.2 million bales, up 0.3 million or less than 1 percent from last month, but down 14 percent from last year's record crop. Country highlights are as follows:

o United States Production is estimated at 16.2 million bales, down 0.1 million or less than 1 percent from last month and down 8 percent from last year's crop. The reduction reflects the March 22 Cotton Ginnings report.

o Pakistan Production is estimated at 7.1 million bales, down 0.1 million or 1 percent from last month and down 29 percent from last year. The reduction is due to lower estimated yield.

o India Production is estimated at 10.2 million bales, up 0.4 million or 4 percent from last month and up 8 percent from last year. The increase is due to higher-than-expected yields in the major northern cotton growing regions.

TABLE 1
U.S. Crop Acreage, Yield, and Production 1/

COMMODITY	PLANTED AREA			HARVESTED AREA			YIELD				PRODUCTION			
	Prel.	1991/92	Proj. 1992/93	Prel.	1991/92	Proj. 1992/93	Prel.	1991/92	Mar	1992/93 Proj. Apr	Prel.	1991/92	Mar	1992/93 Proj. Apr
	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1990/91	1991/92	Mar	Apr	1990/91	1991/92	Mar	Apr
	---Million acres---			---Million acres---			---Bushels per acre---				---Million bushels---			
All Wheat	77.2	69.9	72.3	69.3	57.7	62.4	39.5	34.3	39.4	39.4	2,736	1,981	2,459	2,459
Winter	56.9	51.1	51.1	49.9	39.4	41.9	40.7	34.8	38.3	38.3	2,031	1,373	1,607	1,607
Other	20.3	18.9	21.2	19.4	18.3	20.5	36.4	33.3	41.5	41.5	706	608	852	852
Rye	1.6	1.7	1.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	27.1	24.6	29.4	29.4	10	10	12	12
Soybeans	57.8	59.2	59.3	56.5	58.0	58.4	34.1	34.2	37.6	37.6	1,926	1,987	2,197	2,197
Corn	74.2	76.0	79.3	67.0	68.8	72.1	118.5	108.6	131.4	131.4	7,934	7,475	9,479	9,479
Sorghum	10.5	11.1	13.3	9.1	9.9	12.2	63.1	59.3	72.8	72.8	573	585	884	884
Barley	8.2	8.9	7.8	7.5	8.4	7.3	56.1	55.2	62.4	62.4	422	464	456	456
Oats	10.4	8.7	8.0	5.9	4.8	4.5	60.1	50.7	65.6	65.6	358	243	295	295
							---Pounds per acre---				---Million CWT---			
Rice	2.9	2.9	3.2	2.8	2.8	3.1	5,529	5,674	5,722	5,722	156.1	157.5	179.1	179.1
											---Million 480-pound bales---			
All Cotton	12.3	14.1	13.3	11.7	13.0	11.2	634	652	700	697	15.5	17.6	16.3	16.2

1/ All estimates are from the USDA National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) and are published in the Crop Production circular from NASS.

TABLE 2
World Crop Production Summary

Commodity	World	Total Foreign	North America			Europe		FSU-12	Asia				South America		Selected Other		All Other Countries			
			United States	Canada	Mexico	EC-12	Oth. W. Europe		Eastern Europe	China	India	Indo-nesia	Paki-stan	Thai-land	Argen-tina	Brazil		Aus-tralia	South Africa	Turkey
—Million metric tons—																				
<u>Wheat</u> 1990/91 1991/92 prel. 1992/93 proj. March April	587.8	513.4	74.5	32.1	3.9	84.7	5.2	41.3	100.3	98.2	49.9	0.0	14.4	0.0	10.9	3.1	15.1	1.7	16.0	36.7
	543.6	489.7	53.9	31.9	3.7	90.1	4.1	38.3	72.3	96.0	55.1	0.0	14.6	0.0	9.9	3.1	10.7	2.1	16.5	41.2
	557.8	490.9	66.9	29.9	3.0	84.6	3.5	26.4	89.3	101.0	55.1	0.0	15.6	0.0	9.2	2.8	15.0	1.3	15.8	38.5
	558.4	491.4	66.9	29.9	3.0	84.6	3.7	26.4	89.3	101.0	55.1	0.0	15.7	0.0	9.2	2.8	15.0	1.3	15.7	38.9
<u>Coarse Grains</u> 1990/91 1991/92 prel. 1992/93 proj. March April	819.9	589.1	230.7	24.5	18.4	84.0	13.5	51.4	99.4	111.7	32.6	5.2	1.8	4.1	10.8	24.4	6.8	8.9	9.3	82.6
	797.4	578.8	218.6	21.8	17.6	89.6	12.5	64.5	73.1	112.3	26.3	5.4	1.6	3.8	14.5	29.3	7.5	3.4	9.6	85.9
	848.1	570.3	277.7	19.1	17.8	81.8	9.0	45.0	91.2	109.6	33.7	5.3	1.6	3.7	14.6	27.8	8.3	8.5	9.1	84.1
	848.4	570.6	277.7	19.1	17.8	81.8	9.4	44.2	91.2	109.6	33.7	5.6	1.6	3.8	15.2	27.8	8.3	9.1	9.0	83.4
<u>Rice (Milled)</u> 1990/91 1991/92 prel. 1992/93 proj. March April	350.6	345.5	5.1	0.0	0.2	1.6	0.0	0.1	1.4	132.5	74.3	29.4	3.3	11.3	0.3	6.8	0.5	0.0	0.2	83.6
	348.1	343.0	5.0	0.0	0.2	1.5	0.0	0.1	1.3	128.7	73.7	29.0	3.2	13.5	0.4	6.9	0.7	0.0	0.1	83.8
	351.3	345.6	5.7	0.0	0.2	1.4	0.0	0.1	1.4	129.5	73.0	30.7	2.8	13.1	0.3	7.1	0.7	0.0	0.2	85.1
	351.8	346.1	5.7	0.0	0.2	1.4	0.0	0.1	1.4	129.5	73.0	30.7	3.0	13.1	0.3	7.1	0.7	0.0	0.2	85.4
<u>Total Grains 1/</u> 1990/91 1991/92 prel. 1992/93 proj. March April	1,758.2	1,447.9	310.3	56.6	22.5	170.3	18.7	92.7	201.1	342.4	156.7	34.6	19.4	15.4	22.0	34.3	22.3	10.6	25.5	202.8
	1,689.1	1,411.5	277.6	53.7	21.5	181.3	16.7	102.8	146.7	336.9	155.1	34.4	19.4	17.2	24.8	39.2	18.9	5.6	26.2	211.0
	1,757.1	1,406.8	350.4	49.0	21.0	167.8	12.6	71.5	181.9	340.1	161.7	36.0	20.0	16.8	24.1	37.7	23.9	9.8	25.1	207.7
	1,758.5	1,408.1	350.4	49.0	21.0	167.8	13.0	70.7	181.9	340.1	161.7	36.3	20.4	16.9	24.7	37.7	23.9	10.4	24.9	207.8
<u>Oilseeds 2/</u> 1990/91 1991/92 prel. 1992/93 proj. March April	216.0	155.4	60.6	4.6	1.1	12.9	0.7	4.2	12.8	33.3	20.5	4.2	3.6	0.9	16.8	17.1	1.0	0.9	2.1	18.5
	223.7	159.3	64.3	5.8	1.2	13.3	0.7	4.3	11.5	34.2	21.0	4.4	4.7	0.8	15.9	20.6	1.1	0.4	1.7	17.8
	225.4	156.8	68.7	5.1	0.7	12.1	0.7	3.7	10.7	31.4	23.3	4.6	3.5	0.7	15.5	22.5	0.9	0.6	2.1	18.4
	226.3	157.6	68.7	5.1	0.7	12.1	0.7	4.0	10.7	31.4	23.4	4.6	3.5	0.7	15.7	22.5	0.9	0.7	2.1	18.6
—Million 480-pound bales—																				
<u>Cotton</u> 1990/91 1991/92 prel. 1992/93 proj. March April	87.0	71.5	15.5	0.0	0.8	1.3	0.0	0.1	11.9	20.7	9.1	0.0	7.5	0.1	1.4	3.2	2.0	0.2	3.0	10.0
	96.0	78.3	17.6	0.0	0.8	1.4	0.0	0.1	11.3	26.1	9.4	0.0	10.0	0.2	1.1	3.4	2.3	0.1	2.6	9.5
	83.2	66.9	16.3	0.0	0.2	1.6	0.0	0.1	9.6	20.8	9.8	0.0	7.2	0.1	0.8	2.6	1.6	0.1	2.8	9.7
	83.4	67.2	16.2	0.0	0.1	1.6	0.0	0.1	9.6	20.8	10.2	0.0	7.1	0.1	0.8	2.6	1.6	0.1	2.8	9.6

1/ Includes wheat, coarse grains, and rice (milled) shown above.

2/ Includes soybean, cottonseed, peanut (in-shell), sunflowerseed, rapeseed, copra, and palm kernel.

Note: Entries of 0.0 indicate no reported or insignificant production.

TABLE 3

Wheat Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
	Prel.		1992/93 Proj.		Prel.		1992/93 Proj.		Prel.		1992/93 Proj.		From last month		From last year	
	1990/91	1991/92	Mar	Apr	1990/91	1991/92	Mar	Apr	1990/91	1991/92	Mar	Apr	MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	231.43	222.10	220.85	221.25	2.54	2.45	2.53	2.52	587.83	543.61	557.82	558.36	0.53	0.10	14.75	2.71
United States	28.04	23.35	25.26	25.26	2.66	2.31	2.65	2.65	74.47	53.92	66.92	66.92	0.00	0.00	13.00	24.11
Total Foreign	203.40	198.75	195.60	196.00	2.52	2.46	2.51	2.51	513.36	489.69	490.91	491.44	0.53	0.11	1.75	0.36
<i>Major Exporters</i>																
EC-12	45.51	42.70	44.04	44.10	3.14	3.34	3.15	3.14	142.75	142.65	138.66	138.66	0.00	0.00	-3.98	-2.79
France	16.49	16.81	16.91	16.97	5.14	5.36	5.00	4.99	84.68	90.13	84.59	84.59	0.00	0.00	-5.54	-6.15
United Kingdom	5.20	5.20	5.20	5.20	6.46	6.65	6.31	6.31	33.60	34.60	32.80	32.80	0.00	0.00	-1.80	-5.20
Germany	2.05	1.98	2.00	2.06	6.83	7.27	6.85	6.65	14.00	14.40	13.70	13.70	0.00	0.00	-0.70	-4.86
Canada	2.43	2.45	2.60	2.60	6.27	6.77	5.98	5.98	15.24	16.61	15.54	15.54	0.00	0.00	-1.07	-6.43
Australia	14.10	14.16	13.83	13.83	2.28	2.26	2.16	2.16	32.10	31.95	29.87	29.87	0.00	0.00	-2.08	-6.50
Argentina	9.22	7.18	9.10	9.10	1.63	1.49	1.65	1.65	15.07	10.69	15.00	15.00	0.00	0.00	4.31	40.34
	5.70	4.55	4.20	4.20	1.91	2.17	2.19	2.19	10.90	9.88	9.20	9.20	0.00	0.00	-0.68	-6.88
<i>Major Importers</i>																
China	98.48	95.50	92.98	92.85	2.59	2.35	2.48	2.48	255.38	224.67	230.65	230.67	0.02	0.01	5.99	2.67
FSU-12	30.75	30.95	30.65	30.65	3.19	3.10	3.30	3.30	98.23	96.00	101.00	101.00	0.00	0.00	5.00	5.21
Baltic States	47.68	45.59	45.29	45.29	2.10	1.59	1.97	1.97	100.27	72.29	89.25	89.25	0.00	0.00	16.96	23.46
Eastern Europe	0.52	0.37	0.45	0.45	3.12	3.14	1.75	1.75	1.61	1.16	0.78	0.78	0.00	0.00	-0.38	-32.76
Poland	9.78	9.87	8.15	8.14	4.22	3.88	3.23	3.24	41.27	38.26	26.38	26.40	0.02	0.07	-11.86	-31.01
Romania	2.28	2.44	2.41	2.41	3.96	3.80	3.06	3.06	9.03	9.27	7.37	7.37	0.00	0.00	-1.90	-20.54
Hungary	2.26	2.18	1.45	1.48	3.23	2.52	2.28	2.16	7.31	5.49	3.30	3.18	-0.12	-3.67	-2.31	-42.09
Other N. Africa	1.12	1.15	0.82	0.82	5.50	5.18	4.00	4.00	6.16	5.95	3.26	3.26	0.00	0.00	-2.69	-45.25
Morocco	5.45	5.59	5.15	5.20	1.04	1.55	0.98	0.97	5.67	8.65	5.07	5.07	0.00	0.00	-3.58	-41.40
Egypt	2.72	2.64	2.23	2.23	1.33	1.87	0.70	0.70	3.61	4.94	1.56	1.56	0.00	0.00	-3.38	-68.37
Brazil	0.74	0.76	0.88	0.88	5.79	5.90	5.26	5.26	4.29	4.48	4.62	4.62	0.00	0.00	0.13	3.01
	3.30	2.15	2.20	2.05	0.94	1.43	1.27	1.37	3.10	3.08	2.80	2.80	0.00	0.00	-0.28	-8.97
<i>Other Foreign</i>																
India	59.15	60.31	58.37	58.83	1.93	2.02	2.07	2.06	114.28	121.61	120.83	121.35	0.51	0.42	-0.26	-0.22
Turkey	23.50	24.17	22.98	22.98	2.12	2.28	2.40	2.40	49.85	55.13	55.09	55.09	0.00	0.00	-0.04	-0.03
Pakistan	8.75	8.80	8.80	8.80	1.83	1.88	1.80	1.78	16.00	16.50	15.80	15.70	-0.10	-0.63	-0.80	-4.85
Other W. Europe	7.85	7.91	7.85	7.85	1.84	1.84	1.99	2.00	14.43	14.57	15.60	15.68	0.08	0.54	1.12	7.68
Iran	0.94	0.79	0.74	0.74	5.56	5.24	4.78	4.92	5.20	4.14	3.53	3.65	0.12	3.40	-0.49	-11.75
Mexico	6.50	6.65	7.20	7.20	1.23	1.34	1.39	1.42	8.00	8.90	10.00	10.20	0.20	2.00	1.30	14.61
Saudi Arabia	0.95	0.88	0.73	0.73	4.11	4.20	4.14	4.14	3.90	3.70	3.00	3.00	0.00	0.00	-0.70	-18.92
Rep. of South Africa	0.74	0.74	0.74	0.74	4.66	5.22	5.54	5.54	3.46	3.86	4.10	4.10	0.00	0.00	0.24	6.19
Others	1.55	1.43	0.74	0.74	1.10	1.49	1.71	1.71	1.70	2.13	1.27	1.27	0.00	0.00	-0.86	-40.48
	8.38	8.94	8.59	9.04	1.40	1.42	1.45	1.40	11.73	12.68	12.45	12.66	0.21	1.68	-0.03	-0.21

TABLE 4

Total Coarse Grain Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area			Yield			Production			Change in Production			
	Prel.			Prel.			Prel.			From last month		From last year	
	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93 Proj.	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93 Proj.	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93 Proj.	MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
							Metric tons per hectare			Million metric tons			
World													
United States													
Total Foreign													
<i>Major Exporters</i>													
Canada													
Argentina													
Australia													
Rep. of South Africa													
Thailand													
<i>Major Importers</i>													
FSU-12													
Baltic States													
EC-12													
Germany													
France													
Eastern Europe													
Poland													
Romania													
Czechoslovakia													
Mexico													
Other W. Europe													
Sweden													
<i>Other Foreign</i>													
China													
India													
Brazil													
Turkey													
Nigeria													
Indonesia													
Philippines													
Others													

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TABLE 5

Corn Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
	Prel.		1992/93 Proj.		Prel.		1992/93 Proj.		Prel.		1992/93 Proj.		From last month		From last year	
	1990/91	1991/92	Mar	Apr	1990/91	1991/92	Mar	Apr	1990/91	1991/92	Mar	Apr	MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons							
World	127.21	130.82	131.69	132.42	3.75	3.70	4.00	3.98	477.15	483.74	527.40	527.22	-0.19	-0.04	43.48	8.99
United States	27.10	27.86	29.20	29.20	7.44	6.82	8.25	8.25	201.53	189.89	240.78	240.78	0.00	0.00	50.89	26.80
Total Foreign	100.12	102.96	102.49	103.23	2.75	2.85	2.80	2.77	275.62	293.85	286.62	286.44	-0.19	-0.06	-7.41	-2.52
Major Exporters																
Argentina	6.33	7.20	7.47	7.59	3.11	2.41	3.03	3.11	19.70	17.33	22.60	23.60	1.00	4.42	6.28	36.22
Rep. of South Africa	1.95	2.40	2.70	2.70	3.90	4.42	4.07	4.26	7.60	10.60	11.00	11.50	0.50	4.55	0.90	8.49
Thailand	3.03	3.45	3.50	3.62	2.74	0.91	2.29	2.35	8.30	3.13	8.00	8.50	0.50	6.25	5.38	172.00
	1.35	1.35	1.27	1.27	2.81	2.67	2.83	2.83	3.80	3.60	3.60	3.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Major Importers																
Eastern Europe	19.71	21.51	22.04	22.57	3.47	4.01	3.48	3.35	68.34	86.28	76.75	75.67	-1.08	-1.40	-10.61	-12.30
Romania	6.44	6.76	7.01	7.53	3.13	5.00	3.26	2.90	20.14	33.79	22.88	21.83	-1.05	-4.59	-11.96	-35.41
Yugoslavia	2.47	2.60	3.00	3.34	2.75	4.05	2.40	2.05	6.80	10.50	7.20	6.83	-0.37	-5.17	-3.67	-34.97
EC-12	2.23	2.17	2.00	2.20	3.02	5.34	3.55	3.00	6.72	11.56	7.10	6.60	-0.50	-7.04	-4.96	-42.89
France	3.49	3.90	3.82	3.82	6.27	6.83	7.54	7.55	21.87	26.68	28.81	28.82	0.01	0.05	2.15	8.05
Italy	1.60	1.78	1.85	1.85	5.94	7.25	7.84	7.84	9.50	12.90	14.50	14.50	0.00	0.00	1.60	12.40
Mexico	0.77	0.86	0.88	0.88	7.64	7.26	8.63	8.63	5.86	6.24	7.58	7.58	0.00	0.00	1.34	21.45
FSU-12	6.60	7.70	7.90	7.90	2.14	1.88	1.90	1.90	14.10	14.50	15.00	15.00	0.00	0.00	0.50	3.45
Other W. Europe	2.85	2.83	3.01	3.01	3.46	3.19	2.72	2.72	9.86	9.03	8.19	8.19	0.00	0.00	-0.84	-9.31
Others 1/	0.23	0.22	0.20	0.20	8.18	8.41	6.89	6.63	1.87	1.81	1.37	1.34	-0.03	-2.33	-0.47	-25.93
	0.10	0.11	0.11	0.10	4.99	4.54	4.78	4.75	0.50	0.48	0.50	0.49	-0.01	-1.59	0.02	3.56
Other Foreign																
China	74.08	74.25	72.98	73.07	2.53	2.56	2.57	2.56	187.58	190.24	187.27	187.17	-0.11	-0.06	-3.07	-1.62
Brazil	21.40	21.57	21.00	21.00	4.52	4.58	4.57	4.57	96.82	98.77	96.00	96.00	0.00	0.00	-2.77	-2.80
India	12.90	13.60	13.00	13.00	1.84	2.10	2.08	2.08	23.70	28.50	27.00	27.00	0.00	0.00	-1.50	-5.26
Canada	5.90	5.78	5.95	5.95	1.52	1.38	1.53	1.53	8.96	7.98	9.10	9.10	0.00	0.00	1.12	14.04
Indonesia	1.06	1.11	0.75	0.75	6.65	6.71	6.04	6.04	7.07	7.41	4.53	4.53	0.00	0.00	-2.88	-38.88
Philippines	2.85	2.90	2.90	3.00	1.82	1.86	1.83	1.87	5.20	5.40	5.30	5.60	0.30	5.66	0.20	3.70
Egypt	3.86	3.48	3.39	3.39	1.32	1.29	1.35	1.35	5.10	4.49	4.57	4.57	0.00	0.00	0.08	1.78
Tanzania	0.84	0.69	0.75	0.75	5.47	6.39	6.00	6.00	4.60	4.43	4.50	4.50	0.00	0.00	0.07	1.56
Zimbabwe	1.63	1.85	1.90	1.90	1.49	1.24	1.16	1.16	2.43	2.30	2.20	2.20	0.00	0.00	-0.10	-4.35
Others	1.10	0.88	1.20	1.20	1.44	0.41	1.50	1.50	1.59	0.36	1.80	1.80	0.00	0.00	1.44	397.24
	22.53	22.38	22.14	22.13	1.43	1.37	1.46	1.44	32.11	30.59	32.27	31.87	-0.41	-1.26	1.27	4.15

1/ Japan, Republic of Korea, and Taiwan.

TABLE 6

Barley Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
	Prel.				Prel.				Prel.				From last month		From last year	
	1990/91	1991/92	Mar	Apr	1990/91	1991/92	Mar	Apr	1990/91	1991/92	Mar	Apr	MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons							
United States	72.23	75.90	71.92	72.04	2.46	2.20	2.25	2.25	177.95	166.98	162.05	162.30	0.25	0.15	-4.68	-2.80
Total Foreign	3.05	3.41	2.96	2.96	3.02	2.97	3.36	3.36	9.19	10.11	9.94	9.94	0.00	0.00	-0.17	-1.72
	69.18	72.50	68.96	69.08	2.44	2.16	2.21	2.21	168.76	156.87	152.11	152.36	0.25	0.17	-4.50	-2.87
EC-12	12.33	12.04	11.45	11.45	4.12	4.28	3.76	3.76	50.83	51.50	43.07	43.07	0.00	0.00	-8.43	-16.36
Denmark	0.91	0.94	0.90	0.90	5.48	5.34	3.34	3.34	4.99	5.04	3.02	3.02	0.00	0.00	-2.02	-40.05
France	1.77	1.75	1.80	1.80	5.73	6.17	5.86	5.86	10.15	10.80	10.55	10.55	0.00	0.00	-0.25	-2.31
Germany	2.61	2.54	2.41	2.41	5.35	5.72	5.06	5.06	13.99	14.49	12.20	12.20	0.00	0.00	-2.30	-15.85
Italy	0.47	0.47	0.44	0.44	3.64	3.80	3.87	3.87	1.70	1.79	1.68	1.68	0.00	0.00	-0.11	-6.19
Spain	4.36	4.37	4.02	4.02	2.16	2.09	1.49	1.49	9.41	9.14	5.99	5.99	0.00	0.00	-3.15	-34.43
United Kingdom	1.53	1.39	1.31	1.31	5.17	5.54	5.61	5.61	7.90	7.70	7.35	7.35	0.00	0.00	-0.35	-4.55
FSU-12	25.22	27.47	25.49	25.49	1.98	1.33	1.91	1.91	50.04	36.47	48.79	48.79	0.00	0.00	12.32	33.79
Baltic States	0.97	1.25	1.11	1.11	2.57	2.41	1.54	1.54	2.49	3.02	1.71	1.71	0.00	0.00	-1.31	-43.43
Eastern Europe	3.58	4.01	3.58	3.65	4.02	3.70	3.12	3.09	14.41	14.83	11.16	11.28	0.12	1.08	-3.55	-23.95
Poland	1.17	1.24	1.20	1.20	3.59	3.44	2.35	2.35	4.22	4.26	2.82	2.82	0.00	0.00	-1.44	-33.73
Czechoslovakia	0.75	0.79	0.89	0.89	5.46	4.79	3.99	3.99	4.07	3.79	3.54	3.54	0.00	0.00	-0.25	-6.67
Romania	0.75	1.02	0.49	0.62	3.57	2.89	2.86	2.71	2.68	2.95	1.40	1.68	0.28	19.86	-1.27	-43.12
Canada	4.53	4.22	3.79	3.79	2.97	2.75	2.88	2.88	13.44	11.62	10.92	10.92	0.00	0.00	-0.70	-6.01
Other W. Europe	1.47	1.54	1.35	1.41	4.38	4.19	3.37	3.46	6.44	6.43	4.53	4.88	0.35	7.79	-1.54	-24.02
Finland	0.49	0.54	0.47	0.47	3.54	3.73	2.81	3.24	1.72	2.02	1.33	1.53	0.20	15.03	-0.49	-24.06
Sweden	0.46	0.46	0.42	0.43	4.60	4.21	3.00	2.92	2.12	1.94	1.25	1.26	0.01	0.88	-0.67	-34.83
Turkey	3.40	3.40	3.40	3.40	1.94	2.00	1.82	1.82	6.60	6.80	6.20	6.20	0.00	0.00	-0.60	-8.82
Australia	2.56	2.70	2.96	2.96	1.61	1.66	1.85	1.85	4.11	4.47	5.47	5.47	0.00	0.00	0.99	22.23
China	1.21	1.20	1.25	1.25	3.25	3.27	3.20	3.20	3.93	3.93	4.00	4.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	1.83
Iran	2.50	2.50	2.70	2.60	1.40	1.32	1.44	1.42	3.50	3.30	3.90	3.70	-0.20	-5.13	0.40	12.12
Morocco	2.42	2.36	2.23	2.23	0.89	1.38	0.48	0.48	2.14	3.25	1.08	1.08	0.00	0.00	-2.17	-66.77
India	0.99	0.96	0.94	0.94	1.50	1.70	1.75	1.75	1.49	1.63	1.65	1.65	0.00	0.00	0.02	1.10
Others	8.00	8.86	8.72	8.80	1.17	1.09	1.11	1.09	9.35	9.62	9.64	9.62	-0.02	-0.23	-0.01	-0.08

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TABLE 7

Oats Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
	Prel.		1992/93 Proj.		Prel.		1992/93 Proj.		Prel.		1992/93 Proj.		From last month		From last year	
	1990/91	1991/92	Mar	Apr	1990/91	1991/92	Mar	Apr	1990/91	1991/92	Mar	Apr	MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons							
World	20.92	20.22	19.94	19.99	1.87	1.61	1.68	1.68	39.04	32.49	33.41	33.56	0.14	0.43	1.07	3.28
United States	2.41	1.95	1.82	1.82	2.16	1.82	2.35	2.35	5.19	3.53	4.28	4.28	0.00	0.00	0.74	21.00
Total Foreign	18.52	18.27	18.12	18.17	1.83	1.58	1.61	1.61	33.85	28.96	29.14	29.28	0.14	0.49	0.32	1.12
FSU-12	10.36	10.53	10.18	10.18	1.46	1.15	1.38	1.38	15.08	12.14	14.06	14.06	0.00	0.00	1.92	15.79
Baltic States	0.19	0.22	0.20	0.20	2.42	2.02	1.00	1.00	0.47	0.44	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.00	-0.24	-54.85
<i>Maj. Foreign Exporters</i>																
Canada	2.88	2.68	3.11	3.11	2.17	1.98	1.90	1.89	6.24	5.29	5.91	5.89	-0.02	-0.30	0.60	11.40
Sweden	1.15	0.84	1.24	1.24	2.33	2.13	2.28	2.28	2.69	1.79	2.82	2.82	0.00	0.00	1.03	57.36
Australia	0.36	0.35	0.34	0.34	4.42	4.13	2.41	2.36	1.58	1.43	0.83	0.81	-0.02	-2.18	-0.62	-43.41
Argentina	1.04	1.14	1.18	1.18	1.47	1.47	1.54	1.54	1.53	1.67	1.81	1.81	0.00	0.00	0.14	8.57
	0.32	0.35	0.35	0.35	1.34	1.14	1.29	1.29	0.43	0.40	0.45	0.45	0.00	0.00	0.05	12.50
<i>Other Foreign</i>																
China	5.08	4.85	4.63	4.67	2.37	2.29	1.94	1.95	12.07	11.08	8.97	9.13	0.16	1.81	-1.95	-17.62
EC-12	0.58	0.55	0.54	0.54	1.18	1.18	1.19	1.19	0.69	0.65	0.64	0.64	0.00	0.00	-0.01	-1.54
France	1.50	1.38	1.27	1.27	3.13	3.19	2.81	2.80	4.71	4.39	3.57	3.56	-0.02	-0.50	-0.83	-18.92
Germany	0.21	0.18	0.17	0.17	3.88	4.23	4.24	4.24	0.83	0.74	0.70	0.70	0.00	0.00	-0.04	-5.41
Italy	0.47	0.38	0.36	0.36	4.45	4.91	3.67	3.67	2.11	1.87	1.31	1.31	0.00	0.00	-0.55	-29.62
United Kingdom	0.16	0.15	0.15	0.15	1.90	2.46	2.28	2.28	0.30	0.36	0.33	0.33	0.00	0.00	-0.03	-7.24
Eastern Europe	0.11	0.10	0.11	0.11	5.19	5.24	5.19	5.00	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.53	-0.02	-3.67	-0.02	-3.67
Czechoslovakia	1.22	1.20	1.17	1.20	2.70	2.43	1.80	1.87	3.29	2.92	2.11	2.24	0.13	6.06	-0.68	-23.24
Poland	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	4.53	3.89	3.00	3.00	0.42	0.35	0.26	0.26	0.00	0.00	-0.09	-26.30
Yugoslavia	0.75	0.69	0.67	0.67	2.84	2.73	1.84	1.84	2.12	1.87	1.23	1.23	0.00	0.00	-0.65	-34.49
Finland	0.14	0.13	0.11	0.05	2.01	1.92	1.82	1.80	0.28	0.25	0.20	0.09	-0.11	-55.00	-0.16	-64.00
Norway	0.45	0.34	0.33	0.33	3.23	3.37	3.02	3.20	1.46	1.16	1.00	1.06	0.06	6.01	-0.10	-8.40
Turkey	0.13	0.12	0.11	0.11	4.38	4.60	2.67	2.67	0.57	0.54	0.29	0.29	0.00	0.00	-0.24	-45.35
Brazil	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	1.80	1.87	1.87	1.87	0.27	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.98	1.10	1.10	1.10	0.20	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	0.85	0.91	0.85	0.87	1.04	1.03	1.00	0.96	0.89	0.94	0.85	0.84	-0.01	-0.94	-0.09	-10.05

TABLE 8

Rye Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
	Prel.		1992/93 Proj.		Prel.		1992/93 Proj.		Prel.		1992/93 Proj.		From last month		From last year	
	1990/91	1991/92	Mar	Apr	1990/91	1991/92	Mar	Apr	1990/91	1991/92	Mar	Apr	MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons							
World	15.92	13.12	14.95	14.93	2.32	1.97	1.86	1.86	36.86	25.81	27.77	27.76	-0.01	-0.05	1.95	7.55
United States	0.15	0.16	0.16	0.16	1.70	1.55	1.85	1.85	0.26	0.25	0.30	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.06	22.58
Total Foreign	15.77	12.96	14.79	14.77	2.32	1.97	1.86	1.86	36.60	25.56	27.47	27.45	-0.01	-0.05	1.89	7.40
FSU-12	10.21	8.26	10.51	10.51	2.08	1.49	1.72	1.72	21.19	12.31	18.04	18.04	0.00	0.00	5.73	46.52
Baltic States	0.37	0.27	0.35	0.35	2.66	3.11	1.29	1.29	0.97	0.83	0.45	0.45	0.00	0.00	-0.38	-45.52
<i>Major Exporter</i>																
Canada	0.34	0.18	0.14	0.14	1.76	1.87	1.92	1.92	0.60	0.34	0.27	0.27	0.00	0.00	-0.07	-21.83
<i>Other Foreign</i>																
Eastern Europe	4.86	4.25	3.79	3.77	2.85	2.84	2.30	2.31	13.84	12.08	8.71	8.70	-0.01	-0.16	-3.39	-28.01
Hungary	2.69	2.62	2.29	2.27	2.67	2.60	1.98	1.99	7.20	6.80	4.54	4.51	-0.03	-0.66	-2.29	-33.64
Poland	0.09	0.09	0.07	0.07	2.46	2.38	2.00	2.00	0.23	0.22	0.14	0.14	0.00	0.00	-0.08	-36.65
Czechoslovakia	2.31	2.29	2.03	2.03	2.61	2.58	1.96	1.96	6.04	5.90	3.99	3.99	0.00	0.00	-1.91	-32.43
EC-12	0.17	0.13	0.09	0.09	4.30	3.81	2.90	2.90	0.74	0.48	0.26	0.26	0.00	0.00	-0.23	-47.31
Denmark	1.57	1.20	1.08	1.08	3.34	3.67	3.13	3.13	5.25	4.39	3.39	3.39	0.00	0.00	-1.00	-22.69
France	0.11	0.08	0.09	0.09	4.95	4.94	3.62	3.62	0.55	0.40	0.33	0.33	0.00	0.00	-0.06	-15.70
Germany	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.06	3.69	3.50	3.73	3.73	0.24	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.00	0.00	-0.01	-2.38
Spain	1.06	0.71	0.62	0.62	3.78	4.68	3.94	3.94	3.99	3.32	2.42	2.42	0.00	0.00	-0.90	-27.14
Other W. Europe	0.20	0.20	0.19	0.19	1.32	1.23	1.08	1.08	0.27	0.24	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.00	-0.04	-17.36
Austria	0.25	0.14	0.12	0.12	4.05	4.00	3.84	3.91	1.01	0.57	0.45	0.47	0.02	3.56	-0.11	-18.71
Sweden	0.09	0.09	0.07	0.07	4.26	4.12	3.91	4.03	0.40	0.35	0.27	0.28	0.01	2.96	-0.07	-20.57
Turkey	0.07	0.04	0.03	0.03	4.72	3.93	4.13	4.12	0.34	0.17	0.13	0.14	0.01	6.25	-0.03	-17.58
Others	0.18	0.17	0.17	0.17	1.33	1.41	1.41	1.41	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	0.16	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.81	0.67	0.70	0.70	0.13	0.08	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.01	5.95

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TABLE 9
Sorghum Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
	Prel.				Prel.				Prel.				From last month			
	1990/91	1991/92	Mar	Apr	1990/91	1991/92	Mar	Apr	1990/91	1991/92	Mar	Apr	MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons							
World	38.55	38.11	40.99	40.96	1.36	1.35	1.51	1.51	52.31	51.43	61.76	61.88	0.11	0.18	10.44	20.30
United States	3.68	3.99	4.92	4.92	3.96	3.72	4.57	4.57	14.56	14.86	22.46	22.46	0.00	0.00	7.60	51.15
Total Foreign	34.88	34.12	36.07	36.04	1.08	1.07	1.09	1.09	37.75	36.58	39.31	39.42	0.11	0.29	2.84	7.77
India	14.36	12.59	14.50	14.50	0.81	0.67	0.85	0.85	11.68	8.40	12.30	12.30	0.00	0.00	3.90	46.43
China	1.55	1.39	1.34	1.34	3.67	3.55	3.55	3.55	5.68	4.93	4.76	4.76	0.00	0.00	-0.17	-3.49
Mexico	1.30	0.82	0.75	0.70	2.85	3.17	2.93	3.14	3.70	2.60	2.20	2.20	0.00	0.00	-0.40	-15.38
Nigeria	4.40	4.40	4.80	4.80	0.64	0.80	0.79	0.79	2.80	3.50	3.80	3.80	0.00	0.00	0.30	8.57
Sudan	3.00	4.40	4.20	4.20	0.50	0.80	0.70	0.70	1.50	3.52	2.94	2.94	0.00	0.00	-0.58	-16.48
Argentina	0.68	0.72	0.75	0.75	3.33	3.84	3.33	3.47	2.25	2.77	2.50	2.60	0.10	4.00	-0.17	-6.00
Australia	0.40	0.53	0.55	0.55	2.22	1.98	1.27	1.27	0.89	1.06	0.70	0.70	0.00	0.00	-0.36	-33.65
Ethiopia	0.87	0.95	0.90	0.90	1.13	1.05	1.11	1.11	0.98	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Colombia	0.26	0.27	0.25	0.25	2.88	2.87	3.00	3.00	0.74	0.76	0.75	0.75	0.00	0.00	-0.01	-1.32
Venezuela	0.21	0.27	0.28	0.24	2.10	2.18	2.18	2.20	0.44	0.58	0.61	0.53	-0.08	-13.44	-0.05	-8.49
Egypt	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	4.70	4.70	4.69	4.73	0.61	0.62	0.63	0.62	-0.01	-2.23	-0.01	-0.81
Yemen	0.61	0.61	0.61	0.61	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.61	0.61	0.61	0.61	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tanzania	0.52	0.55	0.65	0.65	0.77	0.95	0.92	0.92	0.40	0.53	0.60	0.60	0.00	0.00	0.07	14.29
Niger	1.30	1.40	1.30	1.30	0.32	0.39	0.35	0.35	0.42	0.55	0.45	0.45	0.00	0.00	-0.10	-18.18
Rep. of South Africa	0.12	0.14	0.13	0.17	2.09	0.73	1.92	2.06	0.24	0.10	0.25	0.35	0.10	40.00	0.25	257.14
Thailand	0.19	0.14	0.12	0.14	1.42	1.07	1.17	1.07	0.27	0.15	0.14	0.15	0.01	7.14	0.00	0.00
Others	20.33	21.39	21.45	21.40	1.27	1.31	1.25	1.26	25.79	28.03	26.87	26.97	0.10	0.39	-1.06	-3.77

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Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 10

Rice Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production (Milled)				Change in Production			
	Prel.				Prel.				Prel.				From last month			
	1990/91	1991/92	Mar	Apr	1990/91	1991/92	Mar	Apr	1990/91	1991/92	Mar	Apr	From last month	Percent	MMT	Percent
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	147.05	145.85	146.52	146.44	2.38	2.39	2.40	2.40	350.55	348.07	351.26	351.77	0.51	0.14	3.69	1.06
United States	1.14	1.12	1.27	1.27	4.46	4.48	4.49	4.49	5.10	5.04	5.69	5.69	0.00	0.00	0.65	12.93
Total Foreign	145.91	144.72	145.25	145.18	2.37	2.37	2.38	2.38	345.46	343.04	345.58	346.08	0.51	0.15	3.04	0.89
<i>Major Exporters</i>																
Thailand	15.70	15.67	16.39	16.38	1.44	1.54	1.44	1.46	22.56	24.13	23.68	23.94	0.26	1.08	-0.20	-0.81
Burma	8.79	9.05	9.70	9.60	1.29	1.49	1.35	1.36	11.35	13.46	13.10	13.10	0.00	0.00	-0.36	-2.70
Pakistan	4.80	4.52	4.86	4.86	1.66	1.64	1.61	1.61	7.94	7.42	7.80	7.80	0.00	0.00	0.38	5.06
	2.11	2.10	1.84	1.93	1.54	1.55	1.51	1.58	3.27	3.24	2.78	3.04	0.26	9.21	-0.21	-6.38
<i>Major Importers</i>																
Indonesia	13.97	13.70	14.32	14.35	2.79	2.80	2.78	2.79	39.04	38.36	39.83	40.03	0.20	0.50	1.67	4.35
Rep. of Korea	10.50	10.28	10.87	10.87	2.80	2.82	2.83	2.83	29.37	29.04	30.75	30.75	0.00	0.00	1.70	5.86
EC-12	1.24	1.21	1.20	1.16	4.51	4.45	4.42	4.61	5.61	5.39	5.30	5.33	0.03	0.58	-0.05	-1.00
Iran	0.37	0.37	0.36	0.36	4.31	4.05	3.94	3.94	1.61	1.49	1.41	1.41	0.00	0.00	-0.07	-4.98
Nigeria	0.49	0.58	0.59	0.65	2.65	2.52	2.27	2.31	1.30	1.45	1.33	1.50	0.17	12.78	0.05	3.45
	0.65	0.60	0.66	0.66	0.83	0.80	0.82	0.82	0.54	0.48	0.54	0.54	0.00	0.00	0.06	12.50
<i>Other Foreign</i>																
China	115.53	114.68	113.88	113.79	2.45	2.44	2.47	2.47	283.24	280.04	281.57	281.62	0.05	0.02	1.58	0.57
India	33.06	32.59	31.97	31.97	4.01	3.95	4.05	4.05	132.53	128.67	129.50	129.50	0.00	0.00	0.83	0.65
Bangladesh	42.69	42.31	42.00	42.00	1.74	1.74	1.74	1.74	74.29	73.66	73.00	73.00	0.00	0.00	-0.66	-0.90
Vietnam	10.44	10.24	10.13	10.13	1.71	1.78	1.80	1.80	17.85	18.25	18.27	18.27	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.11
Japan	6.27	6.27	6.30	6.30	1.98	2.31	2.20	2.20	12.43	14.45	13.86	13.86	0.00	0.00	-0.59	-4.11
Brazil	2.07	2.05	2.11	2.11	4.61	4.27	4.57	4.57	9.55	8.74	9.62	9.62	0.00	0.00	0.88	10.08
Philippines	4.55	5.00	5.10	5.00	1.49	1.37	1.40	1.43	6.80	6.87	7.14	7.14	0.00	0.00	0.27	3.96
Taiwan	3.43	3.29	3.27	3.27	1.87	1.81	1.83	1.83	6.43	5.93	5.97	5.97	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.62
FSU-12	0.45	0.43	0.43	0.43	3.66	3.90	3.84	3.84	1.66	1.67	1.65	1.65	0.00	0.00	-0.02	-1.37
Colombia	0.61	0.59	0.65	0.65	2.30	2.20	2.15	2.15	1.41	1.30	1.39	1.39	0.00	0.00	0.08	6.29
Others	0.44	0.42	0.45	0.45	2.60	2.62	2.67	2.67	1.13	1.10	1.20	1.20	0.00	0.00	0.10	9.09
	11.51	11.49	11.49	11.50	1.66	1.69	1.74	1.74	19.15	19.39	19.98	20.03	0.05	0.25	0.64	3.28

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TABLE 11

Total Oilseed Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
	Prel.		1992/93 Proj.		Prel.		1992/93 Proj.		Prel.		1992/93 Proj.		From last month		From last year	
	1990/91	1991/92	Mar	Apr	1990/91	1991/92	Mar	Apr	1990/91	1991/92	Mar	Apr	MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World Total 1/ Total Foreign 1/ Copra Palm Kernel	-- -- -- --	-- -- -- --	-- -- -- --	-- -- -- --	-- -- -- --	-- -- -- --	-- -- -- --	-- -- -- --	215.99 155.44 4.76 3.32	223.66 159.34 4.78 3.41	225.44 156.76 4.85 3.63	226.27 157.60 4.84 3.63	0.83 0.83 -0.01 -0.01	0.37 0.53 -0.23 -0.19	2.61 -1.74 0.07 0.22	1.17 -1.09 1.40 6.43
World Major Oilseeds 2/ United States 2/ Foreign Oilseeds 2/ China Brazil India Argentina FSU-12 Canada EC-12 France Italy Germany Spain United Kingdom Indonesia Pakistan Eastern Europe Poland Romania Hungary Turkey Philippines Paraguay Mexico Others	141.31 29.13 112.18 22.27 11.67 25.73 7.90 9.10 3.08 5.76 1.95 0.71 0.75 1.33 0.39 1.90 3.10 2.34 0.50 0.60 0.43 1.43 0.07 1.48 0.56 15.81	147.01 30.69 116.32 23.32 12.05 27.76 8.34 8.81 3.82 5.58 1.81 0.57 1.00 1.16 0.44 1.97 3.35 2.33 0.47 0.59 0.42 1.23 0.07 1.42 0.67	145.63 29.72 115.91 23.68 12.53 27.78 7.99 8.76 3.52 5.75 1.74 0.46 1.07 1.49 0.42 2.06 2.93 2.34 0.42 0.72 0.41 1.41 0.08 1.37 0.38	145.82 29.71 116.11 23.68 12.52 27.92 7.99 8.76 3.52 5.71 1.74 0.46 1.07 1.45 0.42 2.06 2.93 2.45 0.42 0.72 0.41 1.41 0.08 1.37 0.37	1.47 2.08 1.31 1.50 1.46 0.78 2.12 1.41 1.51 2.25 2.36 3.09 2.90 1.14 3.08 1.20 1.18 1.81 2.41 1.18 1.88 1.45 0.70 1.19 1.83	1.47 2.10 1.30 1.47 1.71 0.74 1.90 1.31 1.52 2.38 2.72 2.99 3.11 0.91 2.96 1.22 1.42 1.86 2.23 1.35 1.99 1.37 0.75 1.05 1.64	1.49 2.31 1.28 1.33 1.80 0.82 1.95 1.22 1.46 2.10 2.48 2.98 2.61 0.97 3.00 1.22 1.21 1.60 1.88 1.14 1.95 1.47 0.72 1.40 1.60	1.49 2.31 1.28 1.33 1.80 0.82 1.97 1.22 1.46 2.12 2.48 2.98 2.61 1.03 3.00 1.22 1.20 1.64 1.88 1.14 1.95 1.47 0.72 1.55 1.61	207.91 60.55 147.36 33.33 17.08 20.12 16.76 12.81 4.64 12.93 4.60 2.20 2.17 1.51 1.20 2.27 3.65 4.24 1.21 0.71 0.81 2.08 0.05 1.77 1.02	215.47 64.32 151.16 34.21 20.56 20.50 15.89 11.53 5.82 12.06 4.30 1.71 3.09 1.07 1.30 2.40 4.74 4.32 1.04 0.80 0.84 1.69 0.05 1.50 1.10	216.95 68.67 148.28 31.43 22.52 22.83 15.55 10.66 5.14 12.12 4.30 1.38 2.79 1.44 1.26 2.51 3.55 3.73 0.79 0.82 0.80 2.07 0.06 1.92 0.60	217.80 68.67 149.13 31.43 22.50 22.99 15.75 10.66 5.14 12.12 4.30 1.38 2.79 1.50 1.26 2.51 3.51 4.00 0.79 0.82 0.80 2.07 0.06 2.12 0.59	0.85 0.00 0.85 0.00 -0.01 0.17 0.20 0.00 0.00 0.06 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.06 0.00 0.00 -0.04 0.27 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 -0.01	0.39 0.00 0.58 0.00 -0.07 0.73 1.29 0.00 0.00 0.50 0.00 0.00 0.00 4.18 0.00 0.00 -1.21 7.35 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 10.40	2.33 4.36 -2.03 -2.78 1.95 2.49 -0.14 -0.87 -0.68 -1.16 -0.62 -0.33 -0.30 0.43 -0.04 0.12 -1.23 -0.32 -0.26 0.02 -0.04 0.39 0.00	1.08 6.77 -1.34 -8.13 9.46 12.15 -0.88 -7.55 -11.65 -8.75 -12.57 -19.24 -9.83 40.38 -3.08 4.80 -26.02 -7.30 -24.74 2.37 -4.53 22.97 5.56

1/ Major oilseeds plus copra and palm kernel. 2/ Individual countries and regions include soybean, cottonseed, peanut (in-shell), sunflowerseed, and rapeseed.

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Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 12
Soybean Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
	Prel.				Prel.				Prel.				From last month			
	1990/91	1991/92	Mar	Apr	1990/91	1991/92	Mar	Apr	1990/91	1991/92	Mar	Apr	From last month	MMT	Percent	From last year
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	54.27	54.76	56.31	56.51	1.92	1.95	2.05	2.05	104.16	106.78	115.20	115.85	0.66	0.57	9.08	8.50
United States	22.87	23.48	23.63	23.63	2.29	2.30	2.53	2.53	52.42	54.07	59.78	59.78	0.00	0.00	5.71	10.57
Total Foreign	31.40	31.28	32.69	32.89	1.65	1.69	1.70	1.71	51.74	52.71	55.42	56.07	0.66	1.18	3.36	6.38
<i>Major Exporters</i>																
Brazil	15.29	15.70	16.88	16.88	2.96	2.01	2.04	2.06	28.55	31.60	34.40	34.80	0.40	1.16	3.20	10.13
Argentina	9.65	10.00	10.80	10.80	1.63	1.92	1.97	1.97	15.75	19.20	21.30	21.30	0.00	0.00	2.10	10.94
Paraguay	4.75	4.80	5.10	5.10	2.42	2.33	2.25	2.29	11.50	11.20	11.50	11.70	0.20	1.74	0.50	4.46
	0.89	0.90	0.98	0.98	1.46	1.33	1.63	1.84	1.30	1.20	1.60	1.80	0.20	12.50	0.60	50.00
<i>Other Foreign</i>																
China	16.11	15.58	15.81	16.01	1.44	1.36	1.33	1.33	23.19	21.11	21.02	21.27	0.26	1.21	0.16	0.76
Canada	7.56	7.05	7.20	7.20	1.46	1.38	1.35	1.35	11.00	9.71	9.70	9.70	0.00	0.00	-0.01	-0.10
Eastern Europe	0.48	0.60	0.56	0.56	2.61	2.44	2.48	2.48	1.26	1.46	1.39	1.39	0.00	0.00	-0.07	-5.00
EC-12	0.34	0.23	0.25	0.25	1.06	1.83	1.24	1.26	0.36	0.42	0.31	0.32	0.01	1.94	-0.11	-25.53
India	0.66	0.48	0.43	0.43	3.11	3.13	3.06	3.06	2.07	1.51	1.32	1.32	0.00	0.00	-0.19	-12.86
Indonesia	2.56	2.82	3.00	3.20	1.01	0.81	0.90	0.92	2.60	2.28	2.70	2.95	0.25	9.26	0.68	29.67
FSU-12	1.28	1.33	1.40	1.40	1.10	1.13	1.13	1.13	1.40	1.50	1.58	1.58	0.00	0.00	0.07	5.00
Mexico	0.83	0.81	0.83	0.83	1.06	1.14	1.14	1.14	0.88	0.92	0.94	0.94	0.00	0.00	0.02	2.17
Thailand	0.28	0.33	0.24	0.24	2.05	1.91	1.70	1.70	0.57	0.63	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.00	-0.23	-36.51
Korea, DPR	0.41	0.33	0.34	0.34	1.30	1.27	1.18	1.18	0.53	0.42	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.00	-0.02	-5.21
Japan	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.34	1.29	1.29	1.18	1.18	0.44	0.44	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.00	-0.04	-9.09
Bolivia	0.15	0.14	0.11	0.11	1.51	1.40	1.71	1.71	0.22	0.20	0.19	0.19	0.00	0.00	-0.01	-4.57
Rep. of Korea	0.19	0.20	0.21	0.21	1.89	1.90	1.90	1.90	0.35	0.38	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.02	5.26
Colombia	0.15	0.12	0.11	0.11	1.53	1.54	1.68	1.68	0.23	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.00	0.00	-0.01	-3.83
Others	0.10	0.04	0.04	0.04	1.82	1.76	1.88	1.88	0.19	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.35
	0.78	0.75	0.76	0.76	1.39	1.31	1.38	1.38	1.09	0.99	1.05	1.05	-0.00	-0.09	0.06	6.37

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Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 13

Cottonseed Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
	Prel.		1992/93 Proj.		Prel.		1992/93 Proj.		Prel.		1992/93 Proj.		From last month		From last year	
	1990/91	1991/92	Mar	Apr	1990/91	1991/92	Mar	Apr	1990/91	1991/92	Mar	Apr	MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons							
World	33.03	34.75	32.50	32.43	1.01	1.06	0.97	0.98	33.50	36.78	31.42	31.73	0.31	0.98	-5.05	-13.74
United States	4.75	5.25	4.51	4.51	1.14	1.20	1.26	1.26	5.42	6.28	5.68	5.68	0.00	0.00	-0.60	-9.53
Total Foreign	28.28	29.51	27.98	27.92	0.99	1.03	0.92	0.93	28.08	30.50	25.73	26.04	0.31	1.20	-4.46	-14.61
China	5.59	6.54	6.75	6.75	1.37	1.48	1.14	1.14	7.67	9.66	7.73	7.73	0.00	0.00	-1.94	-20.03
FSU-12	3.17	3.01	2.85	2.85	1.54	1.47	1.33	1.33	4.88	4.44	3.80	3.80	0.00	0.00	-0.63	-14.32
Pakistan	2.66	2.88	2.46	2.46	1.23	1.51	1.27	1.26	3.28	4.36	3.14	3.09	-0.04	-1.37	-1.26	-29.00
India	7.44	7.70	7.48	7.42	0.52	0.53	0.54	0.60	3.90	4.11	4.08	4.44	0.37	9.01	0.34	8.18
Brazil	1.92	1.95	1.63	1.63	0.61	0.61	0.64	0.64	1.17	1.19	1.05	1.05	0.00	0.00	-0.14	-11.76
Turkey	0.64	0.60	0.63	0.63	1.61	1.47	1.50	1.50	1.03	0.88	0.95	0.95	0.00	0.00	0.07	7.63
African Franc Zone	1.17	1.21	1.20	1.20	0.76	0.74	0.77	0.77	0.89	0.89	0.92	0.92	0.00	0.00	0.03	3.25
Australia	0.28	0.28	0.25	0.25	2.47	2.66	2.07	2.07	0.69	0.75	0.52	0.52	0.00	0.00	-0.23	-30.71
Egypt	0.42	0.36	0.35	0.35	1.37	1.42	1.36	1.36	0.57	0.51	0.48	0.48	0.00	0.00	-0.03	-5.88
Argentina	0.63	0.58	0.40	0.40	0.78	0.84	0.80	0.80	0.49	0.49	0.32	0.32	0.00	0.00	-0.16	-34.02
Paraguay	0.55	0.48	0.35	0.35	0.78	0.53	0.80	0.80	0.43	0.26	0.28	0.28	0.00	0.00	0.03	9.80
Greece	0.27	0.24	0.30	0.30	1.18	1.34	1.16	1.16	0.31	0.32	0.35	0.35	0.00	0.00	0.03	9.37
Syria	0.16	0.17	0.17	0.17	1.86	2.08	2.08	2.08	0.29	0.35	0.36	0.36	0.00	0.00	0.01	1.69
Mexico	0.19	0.25	0.05	0.04	1.83	1.40	1.70	1.79	0.34	0.35	0.09	0.08	-0.01	-11.76	-0.27	-78.57
Colombia	0.26	0.28	0.12	0.12	1.10	1.02	1.04	1.04	0.29	0.28	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.00	-0.16	-57.14
Sudan	0.18	0.20	0.20	0.20	1.07	0.96	1.00	1.00	0.19	0.19	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.01	5.26
Others	2.77	2.80	2.79	2.79	0.60	0.53	0.49	0.49	1.67	1.49	1.37	1.36	-0.01	-0.37	-0.13	-8.39

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Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 14
Peanut Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
	Prel.				Prel.				Prel.				From last month		From last year	
	1990/91	1991/92	Mar	Apr	1990/91	1991/92	Mar	Apr	1990/91	1991/92	Mar	Apr	MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons							
World	19.40	19.81	19.50	19.49	1.14	1.12	1.13	1.13	22.21	22.18	22.09	22.09	-0.00	-0.01	-0.08	-0.38
United States	0.73	0.82	0.68	0.68	2.23	2.74	2.84	2.87	1.63	2.24	1.94	1.94	0.00	0.00	-0.29	-13.06
Total Foreign	18.66	18.99	18.82	18.81	1.10	1.05	1.07	1.07	20.57	19.94	20.15	20.15	-0.00	-0.01	0.21	1.04
India	8.31	8.67	8.50	8.50	0.90	0.82	0.98	0.98	7.51	7.10	8.30	8.30	0.00	0.00	1.20	16.90
China	2.91	2.88	2.95	2.95	2.19	2.19	1.80	1.80	6.37	6.30	5.30	5.30	0.00	0.00	-1.00	-15.87
Indonesia	0.60	0.62	0.64	0.64	1.43	1.45	1.45	1.45	0.86	0.89	0.93	0.93	0.00	0.00	0.04	4.49
Senegal	0.91	0.87	0.88	0.88	0.77	0.83	0.82	0.82	0.70	0.72	0.73	0.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.14
Burma	0.55	0.54	0.49	0.49	0.86	0.81	0.86	0.86	0.47	0.44	0.42	0.42	0.00	0.00	-0.02	-4.55
Argentina	0.22	0.16	0.09	0.09	2.61	2.50	2.50	2.50	0.57	0.40	0.23	0.23	0.00	0.00	-0.18	-43.75
Sudan	0.54	0.53	0.55	0.55	0.60	0.75	0.71	0.71	0.33	0.40	0.39	0.39	0.00	0.00	-0.01	-2.50
Zaire	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nigeria	0.50	0.48	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.46	0.50	0.50	0.25	0.22	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.03	13.64
Vietnam	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rep. of South Africa	0.09	0.20	0.16	0.16	1.30	0.57	1.01	1.10	0.11	0.12	0.17	0.18	0.01	9.09	0.06	55.17
Brazil	0.10	0.10	0.09	0.09	1.65	1.68	1.78	1.69	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.15	-0.02	-9.38	-0.02	-9.38
Thailand	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	1.33	1.31	1.32	1.32	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.25
Burkina Faso	0.22	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.68	0.69	0.69	0.69	0.15	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Central African Rep.	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	1.08	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.14	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cameroon	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cote d' Ivoire	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.97	0.97	0.98	0.98	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.35
Gambia	0.08	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.94	1.26	1.26	1.26	0.08	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Uganda	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.79	0.79	0.79	0.79	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others	1.96	1.93	1.95	1.95	0.84	0.80	0.83	0.83	1.64	1.54	1.63	1.63	-0.00	-0.18	0.09	5.72

TABLE 15
Sunflowerseed Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
	Prel.				Prel.				Prel.				From last month			
	1990/91	1991/92	Mar	Apr	1990/91	1991/92	Mar	Apr	1990/91	1991/92	Mar	Apr	MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons							
World	16.36	17.11	17.14	17.21	1.40	1.25	1.24	1.25	22.85	21.39	21.22	21.56	0.34	1.61	0.18	0.82
United States	0.75	1.08	0.84	0.84	1.38	1.51	1.41	1.41	1.03	1.64	1.18	1.18	0.00	0.00	-0.46	-27.94
Total Foreign	15.61	16.02	16.30	16.37	1.40	1.23	1.23	1.24	21.82	19.75	20.04	20.38	0.34	1.71	0.63	3.21
FSU-12	4.67	4.50	4.60	4.60	1.41	1.25	1.20	1.20	6.56	5.64	5.53	5.53	0.00	0.00	-0.11	-1.95
Argentina	2.30	2.80	2.40	2.40	1.83	1.36	1.46	1.46	4.20	3.80	3.50	3.50	0.00	0.00	-0.30	-7.89
EC-12	2.61	2.35	2.63	2.60	1.64	1.69	1.56	1.60	4.26	3.97	4.10	4.16	0.06	1.47	0.18	4.58
France	1.14	1.03	1.01	1.01	2.12	2.47	2.31	2.31	2.42	2.54	2.33	2.33	0.00	0.00	-0.21	-8.27
Spain	1.20	1.07	1.40	1.37	1.08	0.84	0.93	1.00	1.30	0.90	1.30	1.36	0.06	4.62	0.46	51.11
Italy	0.17	0.15	0.09	0.09	2.33	2.38	2.22	2.22	0.40	0.35	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.00	-0.15	-42.53
Eastern Europe	1.23	1.34	1.42	1.53	1.71	1.68	1.51	1.58	2.10	2.26	2.15	2.42	0.27	12.56	0.16	7.27
Hungary	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	1.95	2.00	2.00	2.00	0.67	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Romania	0.40	0.48	0.57	0.57	1.41	1.28	1.19	1.19	0.56	0.61	0.68	0.68	0.00	0.00	0.07	11.11
Yugoslavia	0.21	0.19	0.18	0.18	1.97	2.00	1.81	1.81	0.42	0.38	0.33	0.33	0.00	0.00	-0.05	-14.47
Bulgaria	0.24	0.27	0.27	0.38	1.57	1.61	1.22	1.58	0.37	0.43	0.33	0.60	0.27	81.82	0.17	38.25
Czechoslovakia	0.03	0.06	0.05	0.05	2.32	2.32	2.30	2.30	0.08	0.13	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.00	-0.02	-11.54
China	0.71	0.75	0.73	0.73	1.88	1.47	1.45	1.45	1.34	1.10	1.05	1.05	0.00	0.00	-0.05	-4.55
Turkey	0.70	0.55	0.70	0.70	1.23	1.18	1.40	1.40	0.86	0.65	0.98	0.98	0.00	0.00	0.33	50.77
India	1.63	2.10	2.20	2.20	0.53	0.56	0.59	0.59	0.87	1.18	1.30	1.30	0.00	0.00	0.12	10.17
Rep. of South Africa	0.58	0.45	0.40	0.40	1.02	0.38	0.95	1.00	0.59	0.17	0.38	0.40	0.02	5.26	0.23	131.21
Australia	0.17	0.09	0.14	0.14	0.90	1.02	0.94	0.94	0.15	0.09	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.04	46.67
Burma	0.15	0.18	0.17	0.17	0.64	0.60	0.64	0.64	0.10	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.83
Others	0.88	0.92	0.91	0.91	0.89	0.85	0.89	0.89	0.78	0.78	0.81	0.80	-0.01	-0.99	0.02	3.21

TABLE 16
Rapeseed Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
	Prel.				Prel.				Prel.				From last month			
	1990/91	1991/92	Mar	Apr	1990/91	1991/92	Mar	Apr	1990/91	1991/92	Mar	Apr	MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons							
World	18.26	20.59	20.18	20.18	1.38	1.38	1.34	1.32	25.21	28.35	27.02	26.57	-0.45	-1.67	-1.78	-6.29
United States	0.03	0.07	0.06	0.06	1.74	1.42	1.55	1.55	0.05	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.00	-0.01	-9.57
Total Foreign	18.23	20.52	20.12	20.12	1.38	1.38	1.34	1.32	25.15	28.26	26.94	26.49	-0.45	-1.67	-1.77	-6.27
India	5.78	6.47	6.60	6.60	0.90	0.90	0.98	0.91	5.23	5.84	6.45	6.00	-0.45	-6.98	0.16	2.72
China	5.50	6.10	6.05	6.05	1.26	1.22	1.26	1.26	6.96	7.44	7.65	7.65	0.00	0.00	0.21	2.88
Canada	2.53	3.14	2.90	2.90	1.29	1.34	1.27	1.27	3.27	4.22	3.69	3.69	0.00	0.00	-0.54	-12.67
EC-12	2.13	2.43	2.32	2.32	2.88	3.02	2.68	2.68	6.15	7.34	6.21	6.21	0.00	0.00	-1.13	-15.39
France	0.69	0.72	0.68	0.68	2.80	3.11	2.75	2.75	1.94	2.23	1.86	1.86	0.00	0.00	-0.37	-16.41
Germany	0.72	0.95	1.00	1.00	2.90	3.13	2.59	2.59	2.09	2.97	2.59	2.59	0.00	0.00	-0.38	-12.88
United Kingdom	0.39	0.44	0.42	0.42	3.08	2.96	3.00	3.00	1.20	1.30	1.26	1.26	0.00	0.00	-0.04	-3.08
Denmark	0.27	0.28	0.18	0.18	2.94	2.59	2.22	2.22	0.79	0.73	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.00	-0.33	-44.90
Eastern Europe	0.74	0.71	0.63	0.63	2.39	2.29	2.00	2.00	1.76	1.62	1.26	1.26	0.00	0.00	-0.37	-22.72
Poland	0.50	0.47	0.42	0.42	2.41	2.23	1.88	1.88	1.21	1.04	0.79	0.79	0.00	0.00	-0.26	-24.74
Czechoslovakia	0.14	0.17	0.15	0.15	2.77	2.70	2.52	2.52	0.38	0.45	0.38	0.38	0.00	0.00	-0.07	-15.73
FSU-12	0.44	0.49	0.48	0.48	1.12	1.10	0.81	0.81	0.49	0.53	0.39	0.39	0.00	0.00	-0.14	-26.97
Sweden	0.16	0.15	0.13	0.13	2.25	1.74	1.94	1.94	0.37	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.00	-0.01	-1.98
Pakistan	0.30	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.75	0.69	0.76	0.76	0.23	0.22	0.24	0.24	0.00	0.00	0.02	10.96
Bangladesh	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.66	0.66	0.66	0.66	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Finland	0.07	0.06	0.07	0.07	1.91	1.72	1.80	1.80	0.12	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.01	13.33
Others	0.23	0.31	0.28	0.28	1.53	1.46	1.64	1.64	0.36	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.00	0.00	-0.00	-0.22

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Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 17
Copra, Palm Kernel, and Palm Oil Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Production				Change in Production			
	Prel.		1992/93 Proj.		From last month		From last year	
	1990/91	1991/92	Mar	Apr				
	Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
<u>COPRA</u>								
World	4.76	4.78	4.85	4.84	-0.01	-0.23	0.07	1.40
Philippines	2.01	1.97	2.02	2.02	0.00	0.00	0.05	2.54
Indonesia	1.31	1.38	1.39	1.39	0.00	0.00	0.01	1.09
India	0.40	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mexico	0.13	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.00	-0.00	-0.68
Sri Lanka	0.13	0.06	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.02	31.15
Vietnam	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Malaysia	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.07	-0.01	-12.94	-0.01	-9.76
Others	0.58	0.57	0.56	0.56	0.00	0.00	-0.01	-1.41
<u>PALM KERNEL</u>								
World	3.32	3.41	3.63	3.63	-0.01	-0.19	0.22	6.43
Malaysia	1.77	1.81	1.97	1.93	-0.04	-2.03	0.12	6.81
Indonesia	0.66	0.66	0.71	0.71	0.00	0.00	0.04	6.82
Nigeria	0.26	0.27	0.28	0.28	0.00	0.00	0.01	3.70
Cote d' Ivoire	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.57
Colombia	0.05	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.86
Thailand	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Zaire	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ecuador	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others	0.43	0.44	0.45	0.48	0.03	7.37	0.04	8.33
<u>PALM OIL</u>								
World	11.09	11.48	12.35	12.35	0.00	0.03	0.87	7.57
Malaysia	6.03	6.22	6.65	6.65	0.00	0.00	0.43	6.88
Indonesia	2.65	2.75	3.15	3.15	0.00	0.00	0.40	14.55
Nigeria	0.60	0.63	0.60	0.60	0.00	0.00	-0.03	-4.76
Cote d' Ivoire	0.28	0.28	0.29	0.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.42
Colombia	0.25	0.30	0.32	0.32	0.00	0.00	0.03	8.81
Thailand	0.20	0.22	0.24	0.24	0.00	0.00	0.02	7.73
Zaire	0.12	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ecuador	0.12	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.54
Others	0.84	0.85	0.86	0.87	0.00	0.46	0.02	2.60

April 1993

Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 18

Cotton Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change In Production	
	Prel. 1990/91	1991/92	1992/93 Proj. Mar	1992/93 Proj. Apr	Prel. 1990/91	1991/92	1992/93 Proj. Mar	1992/93 Proj. Apr	Prel. 1990/91	1991/92	1992/93 Proj. Mar	1992/93 Proj. Apr	From Last Month	From Last Year
	Million hectares				Kilograms per hectare				Million 480 lb. bales				MBales	Percent
World	33.07	34.75	32.49	32.42	573	601	557	560	86.98	95.96	83.15	83.35	0.20	-12.61
United States	4.75	5.25	4.51	4.51	711	731	784	782	15.51	17.61	16.26	16.20	-0.06	-1.41
Total Foreign	28.32	29.50	27.97	27.90	549	578	521	524	71.48	78.35	66.89	67.15	0.26	-11.20
<i>Major Exporters</i>														
China	17.28	18.11	17.00	17.00	695	742	651	650	55.13	61.74	50.81	50.71	-0.10	-11.03
Pakistan	5.59	6.54	6.75	6.75	807	869	671	671	20.70	26.10	20.80	20.80	0.00	-5.30
Sudan	2.66	2.88	2.46	2.46	615	756	637	628	7.52	10.00	7.20	7.10	-0.10	-2.90
Turkey	0.20	0.19	0.19	0.19	422	494	463	463	0.38	0.42	0.40	0.40	0.00	-0.02
FSU-12	0.64	0.60	0.63	0.63	1021	937	957	957	3.01	2.58	2.78	2.78	0.00	0.20
Egypt	3.17	3.01	2.85	2.85	818	814	733	733	11.91	11.25	9.60	9.60	0.00	-1.65
African Franc Zone	0.42	0.36	0.35	0.35	719	814	987	987	1.38	1.34	1.60	1.60	0.00	0.26
Southern Hemisphere	1.17	1.23	1.18	1.18	457	438	466	466	2.46	2.47	2.53	2.53	0.00	0.06
Argentina	3.44	3.31	2.58	2.58	493	499	498	498	7.78	7.59	5.90	5.90	0.00	-1.68
Australia	0.63	0.58	0.40	0.40	468	431	435	435	1.36	1.15	0.80	0.80	0.00	-0.35
Brazil	0.28	0.28	0.25	0.25	1552	1770	1388	1388	1.99	2.29	1.60	1.60	0.00	-0.69
Paraguay	1.98	1.97	1.58	1.58	354	381	358	358	3.22	3.45	2.60	2.60	0.00	-0.84
	0.55	0.48	0.35	0.35	482	318	560	560	1.22	0.70	0.90	0.90	0.00	0.20
<i>Major Importers</i>														
	0.48	0.44	0.49	0.49	731	825	801	797	1.62	1.66	1.82	1.79	-0.02	0.14
<i>Other Foreign</i>														
India	10.56	10.95	10.48	10.41	304	297	296	306	14.72	14.95	14.26	14.64	0.38	-0.30
Others	7.44	7.70	7.48	7.42	267	267	285	299	9.14	9.43	9.80	10.20	0.40	0.77
	3.12	3.26	3.00	2.99	390	369	324	323	5.59	5.52	4.46	4.44	-0.02	-1.07

April 1993

Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 19

The table below presents a 11-year record of the difference between the April projections and the final estimates. Using world wheat production as an example, changes between the April projection and the final estimate have averaged 2.8 million tons (0.6 percent) and ranged from -6.8 to 6.5 million tons. The April projection has been below the final 6 times and above the final 5 times.

RELIABILITY OF PRODUCTION PROJECTIONS

COMMODITY AND REGION	PROJECTION AND FINAL ESTIMATES, 1981/82 – 1991/92 1/					
	Difference		Lowest	Highest	Below Final	Above Final
	Average	Average	Difference			
	Percent	---Million metric tons---			Number of years 2/	
<i>WHEAT</i>						
World	0.6	2.8	–6.8	6.5	6	5
U.S.	0.1	0.0	–0.1	0.1	5	2
Foreign	0.7	2.8	–6.8	6.5	6	5
<i>COARSE GRAINS 3/</i>						
World	0.5	4.1	–8.1	4.3	7	4
U.S.	0.1	0.2	–0.2	1.3	7	1
Foreign	0.7	4.1	–8.0	4.3	7	4
<i>RICE (Milled)</i>						
World	1.2	3.8	–9.0	1.9	9	2
U.S.	1.4	0.1	–0.2	0.1	4	2
Foreign	1.2	3.8	–9.0	1.8	9	2
<i>SOYBEANS</i>						
World	1.6	1.5	–2.5	1.8	6	5
U.S.	1.0	0.5	–1.1	1.8	4	5
Foreign	2.3	1.0	–2.2	1.9	9	2
			---Million 480-lb. bales---			
<i>COTTON</i>						
World	0.8	0.6	–3.0	0.4	8	2
U.S.	0.2	0.0	–0.1	0.1	4	2
Foreign	0.9	0.6	–3.0	0.4	7	3
<i>UNITED STATES</i>			-----Million bushels-----			
<i>CORN</i>	0.1	4	–8	38	1	1
<i>SORGHUM</i>	0.1	1	0	4	0	2
<i>BARLEY</i>	0.5	2	–3	11	6	1
<i>OATS</i>	0.1	0	–2	0	3	0

1/ The final estimate for 1981/82-1990/91 is defined as the first November estimate following the marketing year.

2/ May not total 11 if projection was the same as the final.

3/ Includes corn, sorghum, barley, oats, rye, millet, and mixed grain.

WORLD AGRICULTURAL WEATHER HIGHLIGHTS

APRIL 12, 1993



1 - UNITED STATES

Record snowfall in the east, flooding in the corn belt and desert southwest, and cool temperatures east of Rockies limit crop growth and fieldwork. Winter wheat is in mostly good condition. Livestock is stressed by snow, mud, and cold.

2 - SOUTH AMERICA

In Argentina, timely showers benefit second-season soybeans. However, recent moderate showers delay corn, sorghum, and sunflowerseed harvesting. Persistent March rains cause cotton harvest delays and possible damage. Across southern Brazil, scattered showers cause minor soybean harvest delays.

3 - EUROPE

Since mid-March, scattered showers and lower-than-normal temperatures over most of Europe improve spring planting prospects but slow greening of winter grains. However, drought intensifies over Spain, and spotty areas of dryness persist throughout the Mediterranean region.

4 - FORMER USSR

Unseasonably warm weather allows early spring fieldwork and promotes greening of winter grains in the south. Snow cover diminishes in the north earlier than usual.

5 - SOUTH AFRICA

Showers boost topsoil moisture for winter wheat planting, but more is needed in the southern Cape Province, which accounts for about 25 percent of the total crop.

6 - SOUTH ASIA

Dry, warm weather favors winter crop drydown, but unseasonable heat stresses southern India's rice. Late-March showers help irrigation for cotton planting, but severe storms damage some of India's northern wheat.

7 - EASTERN ASIA

Heavy rains cause possible flooding along the lower Yangtze river basin. Irrigation reserves are adequate for rice in southern China. Warm temperatures prompt early winter wheat growth across the North China Plain.

8 - SOUTHEAST ASIA

Frequent rain increases reservoirs for Java's secondary rice. Rainfall was sporadic over Malaysia's rice and oil palm areas. Unseasonable rain brought relief to reproductive Thai rice, stressed by the recent heat wave.

9 - AUSTRALIA

Near to below normal March rainfall favors eastern summer crop harvesting. However, continued dryness across Queensland limits sugarcane and pasture growth.

10 - NORTHWESTERN AFRICA

Adverse dryness returns to winter grain areas in Morocco and western Algeria, causing a significant reduction in crop prospects. Below-normal precipitation in eastern Algeria and Tunisia limits moisture for winter grains in the heading stage.

(More details are available in the Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin. Subscription information may be obtained by calling (202) 720-7917.)

WEATHER BRIEFS

EUROPE: SPAIN DRY; FRANCE AND GERMANY RECEIVE RAIN

Drought continued across the Iberian Peninsula from March 11 through April 11, 1993. Heavy precipitation during this period was limited to the north coast, while light precipitation, ranging from trace amounts to 10 mm, fell elsewhere. This dryness is hindering winter grain growth as well as spring planting. Low irrigation reserves continue across Spain and Portugal and have created unfavorable prospects for the summer crop growing season.

Precipitation from March 11 through April 11 was below normal across France and southern Germany as winter crops broke dormancy and spring planting began. However, much needed rain (10 to 25 mm) fell across southern France from March 28 through April 4 and spread into northern France and southern Germany which received 20 to 40 mm between April 5 and 11. This precipitation provided temporary relief for winter grains, orchards, pastures, and spring planting. Temperatures averaged above normal early in this period, reducing top soil moisture; more recently, temperatures moderated.

FORMER SOVIET UNION: RAINS BENEFIT WINTER GRAINS

In March, above-normal precipitation over Moldova, most of Ukraine, Belarus, and the Baltic States increased moisture for winter grains. Below-normal precipitation over most of North Caucasus and lower Volga Valley helped to dry topsoils for spring grain planting which reportedly began during the second half of the month. Following relatively cold weather during the first half of March, a period of unusually warm weather began over most of the former Soviet Union around March 16 and continued until month's end. The mild weather diminished snow cover 2 to 3 weeks earlier than usual in the North, and promoted greening of wheat in Ukraine and North Caucasus. Since early April, continued unseasonably warm weather stimulated further greening in winter grains. Light-to-moderate showers in southern Ukraine and North Caucasus helped to boost topsoil moisture for early-spring growth.

NORTHWEST AFRICA: MOROCCAN DROUGHT CONTINUES

Drought continued from March 11 through April 11, 1993, across Morocco and western Algeria's winter grain growing areas. Rainfall during this period was limited to widespread light rain (10 to 20 mm) that fell from March 14 through 20. This rainfall was insufficient to meet the crop's moisture requirements. By April 10, most winter grains in this area had progressed through the moisture-critical reproductive stage of development into the "grain fill" stage. Temperatures were above normal during most of the period, further stressing winter grains and reducing moisture. Weather continued to be much more favorable for winter grains across eastern Algeria and Tunisia, especially in crop areas along the coast where rainfall has been more frequent.

SOUTH ASIA: HEAVY RAINS FELL ACROSS THE NORTH

During March 1993, unseasonable moderate-to-heavy rain fell across northern Pakistan and northwest India in 2 separate incidents. During the week of March 7-13, rain fell across northern Pakistan and India's northernmost state of Jammu and Kashmir in the amounts of 25 to 50 millimeters (mm), with local amounts exceeding 100 mm. This rainfall boosted irrigation levels for planting, especially in the cotton regions where fieldwork is in full swing during April. Rain was more widespread during March 24 and 25 and was accompanied by strong winds and some hail. Rainfall amounts were 10 to 25 mm, with local amounts exceeding 50 mm during these 2 days. This rainfall was beneficial in the northwest, again boosting pre-planting irrigation sources for cotton. However, winter crop harvests were hampered in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar and hail damage was reported in India's Punjab state. From March 26 through April 11, the weather was dry and cool across northern Pakistan and northern India, with temperatures averaging 2 to 4 degrees C below normal.

PRODUCTION BRIEFS

BRAZIL: FRUIT PRODUCTION INCREASING

Brazil's apple production has increased fourfold over the past decade, from 100,000 tons in 1982/83 to an estimated crop of 400,000 tons in 1992/93, according to the U.S. agricultural counselor in Brasilia. Brazil also produces about 800,000 tons of grapes annually. The State of Rio Grande do Sul accounts for about 70 percent of Brazil's grape production, mostly for wine, and the State of Sao Paulo accounts for about 15 percent, mainly for fresh consumption.

BRAZIL: 1992/93 PEANUT CROP FORECAST LOWER

The U. S. agricultural attache in Sao Paulo reports that Brazilian government sources are forecasting the 1992/93 peanut crop at 140,000 to 145,000 tons. This is down from January's official forecast of 180,000 to 185,000 tons. Although conditions for first-crop peanuts, which account for 80 to 85 percent of the total, have been favorable since planting in September-October, excessive rains during February caused estimated losses of 20 percent. The first-crop peanut harvest is usually completed during the April-May period. The State of Sao Paulo accounts for the majority of peanut production, estimated at about 80 to 90 percent of total Brazilian output. Brazilian domestic peanut consumption normally totals 150,000 to 160,000 tons annually, with 80,000 to 90,000 utilized by the confectionery industry. Red peanuts are the confectionery industry's preference, but are reported to be in short supply.

CANADA: APPLE PRODUCERS REJECT SUPPLY MANAGEMENT

A majority of Canadian apple growers have voted against the formation of a national supply management marketing agency for fresh apples, according to the U.S. agricultural counselor in Ottawa. Only growers in British Columbia and New Brunswick supported the proposal that called for domestic production controls and quantitative controls on imports of fresh apples. Apple producers in Ontario, Quebec, and Nova Scotia voted decisively against the proposal.

CHINA: STATE OFFERS COTTON FARMERS FINANCIAL AID

The Chinese Government has taken several steps to encourage farmers to grow cotton in 1993/94 following last year's poor crop of only 4.5 million tons (20.8 million bales), which was down more than 20 percent due to drought and a serious cotton bollworm infestation. Most cotton farmers in northern China experienced a sharp drop in cotton production and faced a shortage of money for the spring planting season. In an effort to help farmers financially, the central Government will offer interest-free loans to each farmer to help with planting expenses. The Government also set a floor price to protect farmers from any sudden fluctuation in cotton prices and promised to purchase all the cotton offered by farmers for sale. Farmers will be paid in cash for their cotton, unlike last year when highly unpopular IOUs were used. The Chinese Government has set a planting target of 5.6 to 6.0 million hectares of cotton for 1993, compared with an estimated 6.8 million hectares planted in 1992.

GAZA: CITRUS PRODUCTION UP IN 1992/93

According to the U.S. agricultural attache in Athens, the Gaza Citrus Producers Association is forecasting the 1992/93 Gaza citrus crop at 130,000 tons, up from 106,000 in 1991/92. However, future production is projected to decline since many citrus growers are expected to go out of business. Industry leaders claim that excessive tax rates, high input costs, and stiff international competition are threatening the economic viability of the Gaza Strip's premier export crop. Farmgate prices are currently below many producers' production costs. Consequently, many growers are ceasing to maintain their orchards, while others are uprooting trees to plant vegetables.

MEXICO: STRAWBERRY SITUATION

Mexico's 1992/93 strawberry crop is forecast at 84,000 tons, up 20 percent from the weather-reduced 1991/92 harvest, according to the U.S. agricultural counselor in Mexico City. The quality of the 1992/93 crop is considered excellent with good size, color, and flavor. Because of the excellent quality, fresh market prices have been very attractive. Consequently, production of frozen strawberries is expected to decline 9 percent in 1992/93, to 35,000 tons.

Although the weather has been excellent, forecast production is 15 percent below the previous 5-year average because of reduced area. Harvested area is estimated at 3,200 hectares, the lowest level in over 2 decades. After the initial expansion following the liberalization of strawberry planting restrictions in 1988, area has fallen because of lower-than-expected prices, weather problems, lack of clean water for irrigation, and the resulting poor financial status of producers.

STRAWBERRIES: FRESH AND FROZEN

<u>Year</u>	<u>Area Harvested</u> (Hectares)	<u>Yield</u> (Tons/Hectare)	<u>Fresh Production</u> (Metric tons)	<u>Frozen Production</u> (Metric tons)
1987/88	5,600	20.00	112,000	51,408
1988/89	6,000	16.00	96,000	30,000
1989/90	6,300	18.00	113,400	45,000
1990/91	6,200	16.13	100,000	47,000
1991/92	4,500	15.56	70,000	38,500
1992/93 <u>1/</u>	3,200	26.25	84,000	35,000

1/ Preliminary.

PHILIPPINES: PINEAPPLE SITUATION

Pineapple production in the Philippines is forecast to increase 6 percent in 1993, to 1.2 million tons, according to the U.S. agricultural counselor in Manila. If realized, this would be the largest crop since 1987. The upturn is due to favorable weather and an increase in area. The 1992 crop estimate has been revised to 1.1 million tons, down 4 percent from 1991. The decrease resulted from a prolonged drought that lasted from the last quarter of 1991 through mid-1992.

The 2 largest pineapple companies have concluded land-lease agreements with their respective agrarian reform cooperative beneficiaries. The agreements standardize the lease terms for the next 10 years. As a result, expansion and modernization plans for plantation areas and processing facilities are expected to begin in 1993.

Pineapple: Area and Production

<u>Year</u>	<u>Area Planted</u> (Hectares)	<u>Area Harvested</u> (Hectares)	<u>Production</u> (Metric tons)
1988	60,542	34,509	1,181,165
1989	60,973	32,925	1,178,750
1990	32,500	19,500	1,155,800
1991	33,000	19,800	1,180,000
1992	34,000	20,060	1,135,200
1993 <u>1/</u>	35,000	21,000	1,200,000

1/ Preliminary.

SOUTH AFRICA: PINEAPPLE SITUATION

Pineapple production in South Africa is forecast to increase slightly in 1993, to 165,000 tons, according to the U.S. agricultural attache in Pretoria. Continuing drought in the main eastern Cape growing areas has sharply reduced pineapple production potential and quality. Between 1980 and 1990, annual pineapple production averaged 236,500 tons. Since 1991, production has averaged 163,500 tons. Financial pressures in both the farm and processing sectors are expected to take a toll in 1993 with some shake-out of producers predicted.

Pineapple: Area and Production

<u>Year</u>	<u>Area Planted</u> (Hectares)	<u>Production</u> (Metric tons)
1988	31,700	264,800
1989	31,750	262,200
1990	30,000	208,614
1991	30,000	161,072
1992	30,000	164,330
1993 <u>1/</u>	30,000	165,000

1/ Preliminary.

THAILAND: PINEAPPLE SITUATION

Pineapple production in Thailand is forecast to increase 16 percent in 1993, to 2.2 million tons, according to the U.S. agricultural attache in Bangkok. If realized, this would be the second consecutive record harvest. Weather has been favorable and strong prices have encouraged farmers to expand area and increase inputs such as fertilizer. The 1992 crop estimate remains unchanged at 1.9 million tons. Dry conditions in early-1992 resulted in a below-normal harvest during the peak harvest period (April through June). However, the decrease was more than offset by increased production during the first and last quarters.

Planted area, which has been expanding steadily since the late 1980's, increased 6 percent in 1992 and is forecast to increase another 13 percent in 1993. Although 90 percent of Thailand's pineapples are still produced in 6 provinces (Prachaub, Khiri Khan, Petchaburi, Chon Buri, Rayon, and Lampang), production also is expanding in Thailand's southern and northern regions. In addition, due to favorable prices relative to sugar, many farmers have been converting sugarcane area to pineapple production.

Pineapple: Area and Production

<u>Year</u>	<u>Area Planted</u> (Hectares)	<u>Area Harvested</u> (Hectares)	<u>Production</u> (Metric tons)
1988	92,000	69,000	1,690,500
1989	95,000	71,250	1,732,000
1990	100,000	75,000	1,512,000
1991	108,000	80,000	1,660,000
1992	115,000	95,000	1,900,000
1993 <u>1/</u>	130,000	105,000	2,200,000

1/ Preliminary.

UNITED STATES: CROP PROGRESS

For the week ending April 11, the U.S. National Agricultural Statistics Service released the following crop progress report. For winter wheat in the 19 major producing states, 2 percent is reported in poor condition, 19 percent fair, 61 percent good, and 18 percent excellent. For spring wheat, 1 percent of the anticipated crop in the 5 major producing states has been planted. For corn, only Georgia and Texas have made significant progress at 45 and 41 percent complete, respectively; otherwise, plantings in the 17 major producing states are 2 percent complete. For rice, 8 percent of the area in the 5 major producing states is planted, with Louisiana 26 percent complete. For cotton, 7 percent of the crop in the 14 major producing states has been planted, with the leaders being Arizona at 24 percent and New Mexico at 20 percent complete.

UNITED STATES: PROSPECTIVE ACREAGE OF OILSEEDS INCREASES,
FEED AND FOOD GRAINS DECREASES

On March 31, the National Agricultural Statistics Service released a report on U.S. prospective plantings for the following crops. Oilseed acreage (soybeans, cotton, peanuts, sunflowers, and flaxseed) is expected to total 77.1 million acres, up 1 percent from last year. Area planted to food grains (wheat, rice, and rye), at 76.9 million acres, is down slightly from last year. The intended 1993 feed grains acreage (corn, oats, barley, and sorghum) of 103.0 million acres is down 5 percent from 1992.

Crop Summary: Area Planted, United States, 1991-93
(Domestic Units)

Crop	Area Planted			1993/1992
	1991	1992	1993 <u>1/</u>	
	1,000 Acres			Percent
Corn	75,951.0	79,325.0	76,486.0	96.4
Sorghum	11,064.0	13,277.0	11,215.0	84.5
Oats	8,654.0	7,961.0	8,110.0	101.9
Barley	8,941.0	7,802.0	7,661.0	98.2
All Wheat	69,921.0	72,262.0	72,289.0	100.0
Winter	51,064.0	51,057.0	51,241.0	100.4
Durum	3,253.0	2,507.0	2,092.0	83.4
Other Spring	15,064.0	18,698.0	18,956.0	101.4
Rice	2,878.0	3,174.0	3,125.0	98.5
Soybeans	59,180.0	59,330.0	59,300.0	99.9
Peanuts	2,039.2	1,708.9	1,684.0	98.5
Sunflower	2,746.0	2,217.0	2,487.0	112.2
Flaxseed	356.0	171.0	211.0	123.4
All Cotton	14,052.1	13,290.4	13,427.0	101.0
Upland	13,801.7	13,027.0	13,222.0	101.5
Amer-Pima	250.4	263.4	205.0	77.8
Hay <u>2/</u>	62,475.0	58,597.0	60,268.0	101.1
Dry Edible Beans	1,964.1	1,613.6	1,711.4	106.1
Sweetpotatoes	81.2	81.5	81.9	100.5
Tobacco <u>2/</u>	763.7	776.6	750.7	96.7
Sugarbeets	1,427.4	1,434.5	1,457.5	101.6

1/ Intended plantings in 1993 as indicated by reports from farmers.

2/ Area harvested 1991/92, intended for harvest 1993.

WORLD RAPESEED PRODUCTION

World rapeseed production for 1992/93 is estimated at 26.6 million tons, down 1.8 million or 6 percent from last year's record 28.4 million. World production fell as global yields dropped 4 percent from last season and harvested area declined to 20.2 million hectares, 2 percent below 1991/92. 1/

Output declined in more countries than it increased. Poor weather dominated the season in Europe and Canada, reducing yields and harvested area. On the other hand, rapeseed flourished in China, India, and Pakistan. These countries experienced favorable moisture and temperatures that boosted yields.

The European Community harvested 6.2 million tons of rapeseed during 1992/93, 15 percent below last year's record. Harvested area declined by 0.1 million hectares primarily as a result of unfavorable weather across France, Germany, and Denmark.

Rapeseed production in France is estimated at 1.9 million tons, down 16 percent from 1991/92's record output of 2.2 million. Unfavorable cool, wet conditions in many of France's rapeseed producing regions resulted in reduced yields.

Germany and Denmark were adversely affected by cold weather the summer of 1992, severely reducing yields. Denmark experienced frigid conditions that reduced the crop to 0.4 million tons, down 0.3 million or 45 percent from 1991/92, making it the smallest harvest since 1983/84. The majority of Germany's rapeseed is grown in the Northeast, where cold temperatures and wet conditions reduced output significantly. Germany's 1992/93 rapeseed production is estimated down 13 percent from last year, to 2.6 million tons.

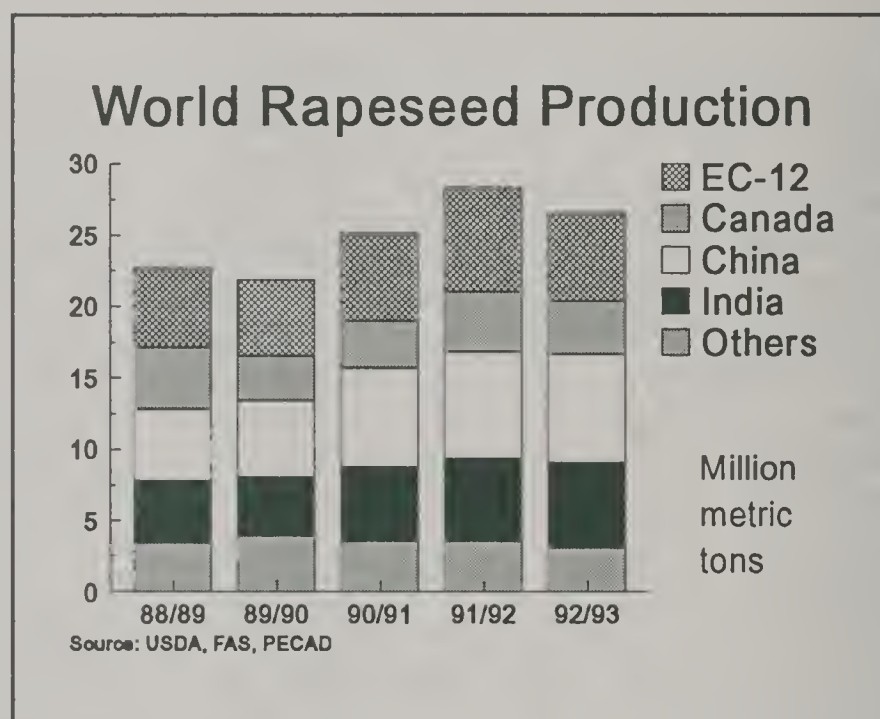
The rapeseed (canola) harvest in Canada during 1992/93, estimated at 3.7 million tons, was down 0.5 million or 13 percent from last year. Major rapeseed growing regions in Alberta and Saskatchewan suffered cold, wet conditions throughout the summer. Late frosts in the spring were followed by continual cool temperatures that retarded growth by approximately 14 days or more. Early-September frosts prompted producers to swath ahead of schedule in an attempt to save the crop from additional damage.

On the other hand, China and India, both large rapeseed producers, reported better yields than in

1991/92. Together, they account for about 51 percent of the world's total output of rapeseed in 1992/93.

China, the world's leading rapeseed producer, harvested a record 7.7 million tons in 1992/93, up 0.2 million or 3 percent from a year ago. Last year's large output was the result of excellent yields and a record harvested area of 6.1 million hectares. This season, harvested area was down 50,000 hectares but, yields were up 3 percent, to 1.26 tons per hectare. China's yields have shown little change in the past decade, averaging around 1.20 tons per hectare.

India ranks as the world's second largest rapeseed producer and, this season, harvested a record 6.0



million tons. This is an increase of 0.2 million or 3 percent over last year. Harvested area in 1992/93 reached a record 6.6 million hectares, up 2 percent from a year ago. India's rapeseed yields are near the lowest in the world. Yields increased sharply during the 1980's, but have been relatively static since 1988 averaging around 0.90 tons per hectare. Generally favorable growing condition prevailed during 1992/93 with rapeseed yields estimated at 0.91 tons per hectare.

1/ See Table 16, Rapeseed Area, Yield, and Production, for country detail.

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WORLD TOBACCO PRODUCTION

World tobacco production has increased from 4.4 million tons (farm sales weight) in 1965 to over 8.0 million tons today. Flue-cured tobacco, which accounted for about 36 percent of total unmanufactured tobacco production in 1965, is currently about 57 percent of total production mainly due to an increase in world cigarette output. The 4 major types of cigarette tobaccos are flue-cured, burley, oriental, and light air-cured. Together, these tobaccos account for approximately 85 percent of world production.

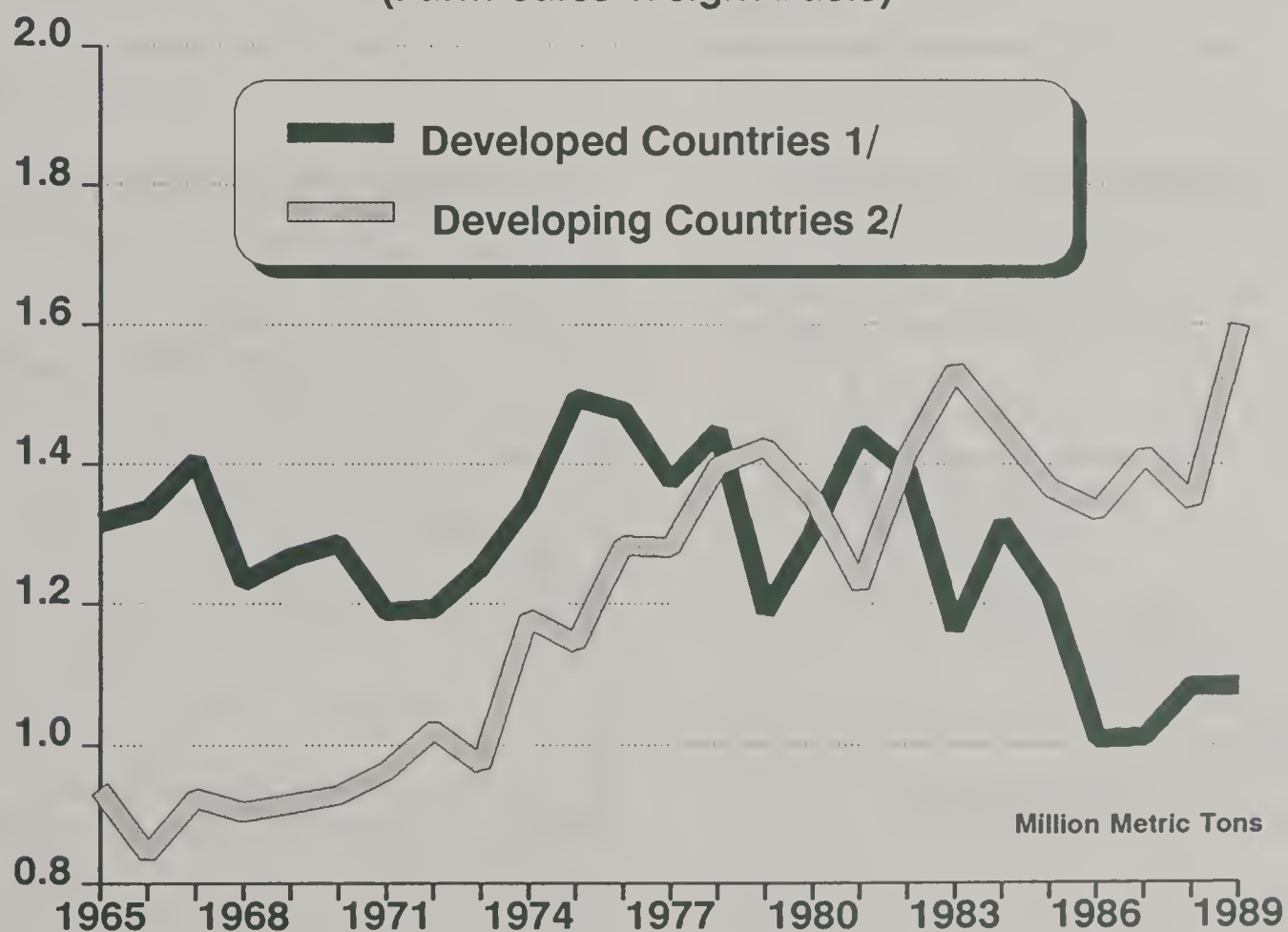
Since 1965, tobacco production has been expanding in the developing countries and declining in the developed ones. In most developed countries, health warnings about

tobacco use and increased taxes have discouraged consumption, while high labor costs and government crop controls have discouraged production. In the developing countries, tobacco taxes are a major source of government revenue, both from exports and domestic sales. In many of these countries, the average human life span is relatively short so any health problems related to tobacco use have only a minimal impact on the national health situation.

Tobacco is an ideal crop for a developing country. It can be planted and harvested in 1 season and sales are mainly to hard currency market countries for cash. Spoilage and storage problems are also minimal compared to other crops.

Tobacco Production

(Farm Sales Weight Basis)



1/ Includes: Canada, United States, Japan, Greece, and Italy.

2/ Includes: Brazil, Turkey, Philippines, India, Argentina, Malawi, and Zimbabwe.

China has always been a major tobacco producer. Between 1965 and 1975, production increased from 800,000 tons to nearly 1.0 million. Production of flue-cured tobacco more than doubled during the same period, from 330,000 to 700,000 tons.

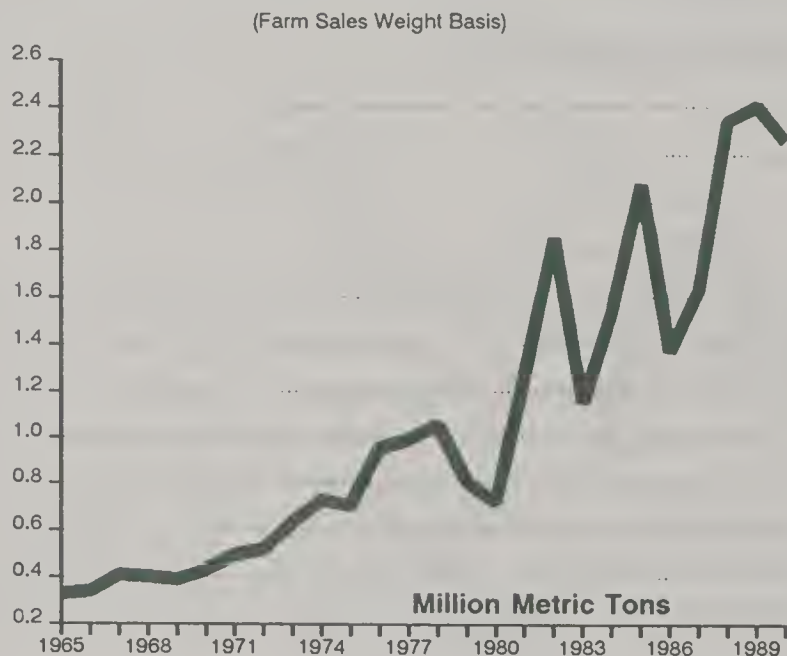
During the 1980's, China's tobacco production exceeded 2.5 million tons with flue-cured accounting for about 85 percent of total output in most years. The sharp increase in production since the late 1970's was due to liberal economic reforms that allowed farmers to plant cash crops in place of grains and other crops under price controls. An additional factor was the strengthening of local control over the tobacco sector. Provincial and county

Governments collect substantial taxes on tobacco and are reluctant to limit tobacco production even if the central government authorities think other crops should be produced.

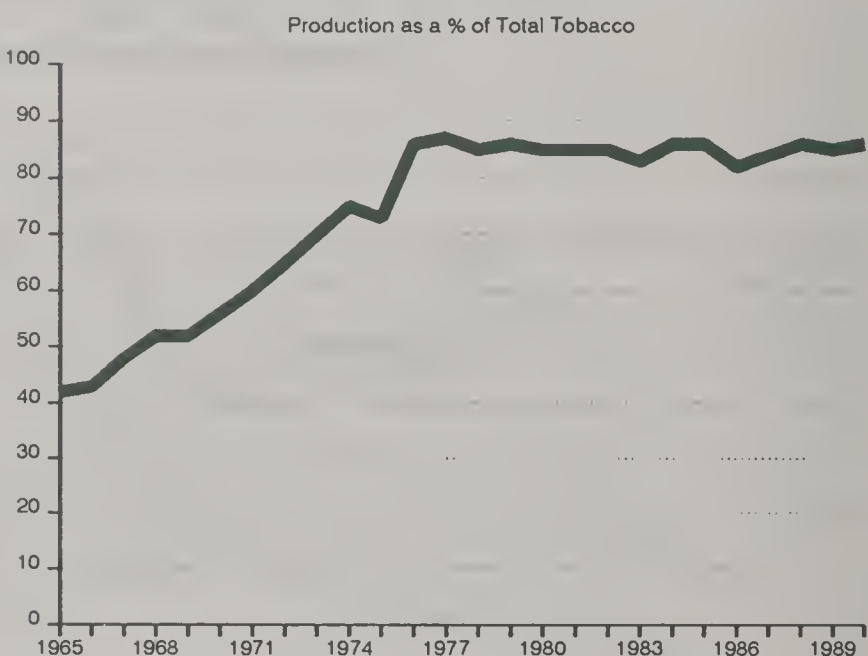
Burley production also has increased in recent years. Although most of the tobacco produced in China is used for domestic cigarette production, by 1990, China had become one of the world's top 10 burley exporters with sales estimated at over 100,000 tons per year. The growth in exports is mainly due to the improvement in the quality of China's burley tobacco, a factor not stressed during the pre-free market period.

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Chinese Total Tobacco Production



Chinese Flue-Cured Tobacco



1993 WINTER GRAIN PROSPECTS IN THE NORTHERN HEMISPHERE OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES

This article presents early indications of Northern Hemisphere winter grain prospects outside the United States from U.S. agricultural attaches and analysis from Washington-based FAS staff. The first forecast of 1993/94 area, yield, and production will be published in May.

SUMMARY: Winter grain production for 1993/94 outside the United States probably will not reach the level attained last season. In the EC, policy changes and unfavorable weather in the United Kingdom and Spain reduced forecast area. In Canada and the FSU-12, wet weather last fall delayed summer crop harvesting and negatively affected winter sowings. Parts of Northwest Africa, especially Morocco, are facing another drought situation. In China, weather has been seasonal and winter grain area is expected to decline slightly. In India, Pakistan, and Bangladesh area is likely to expand. For Eastern Europe, area is likely to rise from last year's drought-reduced level.

NORTHWEST AFRICA:

Morocco: For the second consecutive year, weather prospects for winter grains are poor. Planted area likely will be lower due to a prolonged dry period that started prior to planting and persisted throughout the winter. The dry weather delayed seeding, reduced planted area, caused spotty emergence, and reduced tillering. In late- February and early-March, rain in northern Morocco (which produces most of the wheat) eased the drought. However, in the southern barley growing areas, sporadic rainfall provided only temporary relief to drought-stressed crops. Warm, dry weather during late-March caused further deterioration of winter grains.

Algeria: Following last year's record production, prospective winter grain area is down slightly, primarily due to drought in western Algeria. Drought during the fall and winter caused spotty emergence and poor crop establishment. In early-March, beneficial rain stabilized crop conditions, preventing further declines in yield potential; however, dryness returned in late-March. In the central region, growing conditions have been more favorable than those in the West. In the East,

adequate precipitation fell during planting as well as most of March. Algeria appears to be heading toward a relatively good year.

Tunisia: Harvested area probably will be lower than last year. Field travel by the U.S. agricultural trade officer in Tunis indicated that there was insufficient rainfall during the fall which reduced plantings in some areas, especially in Beja. However, rainfall since planting has been adequate.

Since soil moisture is limited across Northwest Africa, widespread, generous precipitation is needed in late-March and early-April. It is during this period that winter grains advance through the reproductive stage of development.

MIDDLE EAST:

Saudi Arabia: Crop area is projected to be lower than last year. In an effort to reduce barley imports and reduce subsidy costs for disposing of surplus wheat output, the Saudi Government apparently has discouraged wheat production in favor of barley. The mandate is for a continuation and strengthening of the stated policy over the last 2 to 3 years. The weather has been favorable this season as crops benefited from plentiful rains and cool temperatures. However, rainfall is not important as a source of soil moisture since wheat and barley are irrigated; the advantage comes from the cooler temperatures associated with cloudy, rainy weather.

Syria: Harvested area likely will increase due to the addition of more irrigated land. Wheat is nearly 30 percent irrigated, while barley is 99 percent rainfed. Although fall plantings were completed under favorable weather, spring rains in the northeast were irregular with below-normal accumulation.

Turkey: Harvested area is expected to be similar to last year. There were some dry areas during fall planting, but good winter and early-spring weather favored crop development. However, yield potential largely depends on rainfall and temperatures during the critical reproductive stage in April and May.

FORMER SOVIET UNION: Various reports indicate that the area sown to winter grains in the Former Soviet Union was down by nearly 4 million hectares, to approximately 31 million. Nearly 3 million hectares of the reduction is in Russia and almost 1 million in Ukraine. However, for the fifth consecutive year, the major winter grain producing areas have experienced a milder-than-normal winter. Cool, wet weather last fall delayed the harvest of summer crops and negatively affected the sowing of winter crops, especially in Russia. Much of the shortfall in area will probably be made up with the sowing of lower yielding spring crops such as barley and oats. However, recent press reports indicate that fuel, fertilizers, and plant protectants are in shorter-than-normal supply this year and equipment preparation for the upcoming spring sowing campaign has experienced serious delays.

Crop losses, due to winterkill, are expected to be average to below-average again this year. Throughout the winter, potentially damaging temperatures were usually preceded by adequate snow cover to protect the crop. However, during mid-February, a sharp drop in temperatures with only minimal snow cover in the northern North Caucasus and lower Volga Valley, may have caused some crop damage. Soil moisture generally is adequate in most areas with the exception of the lower Volga Valley and eastern Ukraine, where moisture is somewhat limited. Through March, adequate precipitation and mild temperatures covered Ukraine and the North Caucasus.

ASIA:

China: Winter grains area in 1993/94 is expected to decline for a second consecutive year. Although the Chinese Government raised the state purchase price for wheat in April 1992 to encourage production, farmers are expected to continue their shift from winter wheat to cash crops which offer greater economic returns. Generally, seasonable autumn rainfall and temperatures prevailed at planting time for winter grains (wheat and barley) in northern China. The crops hardened normally with seasonably cold December temperatures. A period of bitterly cold weather in mid-January may have caused some winterkill, but no significant losses were reported. Precipitation in January and February was near to above-normal in all winter grain areas except for the region north of the Yellow River in Shandong, Shanxi, and Hebei Provinces, where seasonably

dry weather prevailed. Unusually warm temperatures in early- February induced premature emergence in a few areas and some burning back of vegetative winter grains was suspected when cold weather returned later in the month. March weather was generally favorable for the winter grain crop. Light-to-moderate rainfall boosted soil moisture levels in most areas and temperatures were mild. Cropland in the Yellow River Valley remained mostly dry, but spring rainfall in this area normally picks up in April, when moisture demands are greatest. The mild March temperatures accelerated development of the winter grain crop across the North China Plain. As of late-March, the crop was estimated to be about 2 weeks ahead of schedule.

India: Wheat area is expected to be up about 2 percent this year, rebounding to normal levels. The larger crop area was a result of good moisture at sowing time and farmers' expectations of higher support prices. Autumn planting conditions in the northern Indian wheat belt were much improved this year due to favorable soil moisture conditions. Widespread showers in October and November aided planting and early establishment of crops in most of the primary northwestern growing states. The rainfed wheat growing regions in central and eastern India, however, did not benefit from these showers and have remained dry throughout the winter. As a result, the rainfed crop in the states of Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, and Bihar experienced moisture stress. A brief period of abnormally high temperatures in mid-February across north India also stressed wheat as it neared the reproductive stage. Approximately 80 percent of total wheat area is irrigated, but winter rainfall is important in supplementing these applications and supporting dispersed rainfed grains. In late- March, heavy rain, wind, and hail swept through the prime irrigated crop zone of Punjab, Haryana, and western Uttar Pradesh causing lodging and flash flood damage. Overall growing conditions were less favorable this year compared to last year.

Pakistan: Wheat area is expected to be approximately 4 percent larger this year, owing to excellent soil moisture conditions at planting time and an effort by many farmers to recoup losses from summer flooding. Over 80 percent of the Pakistani wheat crop is irrigated. Fall conditions in northern Pakistan were seasonably dry and warm, but soil moisture was adequate. Heavy monsoon showers in September, prior to planting,

caused widespread flooding in Punjab and Sindh Provinces. This moisture, combined with the benefits of newly added silt to wheat fields, favored early crop emergence and establishment. Periodic winter storms have brought additional moisture to northern Pakistan, aiding crop development. A pattern of abnormally high temperatures in late-January and early-February is suspected of stressing developing crops, with field reports indicating forced tillering. This hot period was followed by widely fluctuating temperatures in late-February and early-March. Fertilizer availability also was reported to be problematical this season.

Bangladesh: Harvested wheat area is expected to increase 10 percent in 1993/94. Reportedly, farmers have expanded wheat cultivation at the expense of "Boro" or third-crop rice. A glut of rice on the domestic market, poor prices, and low government procurements have provided a significant incentive to increase wheat plantings this year. Autumn planting conditions were nearly perfect for the wheat crop. Ideal soil moisture existed for November sowing operations due to sufficient late monsoon storms. Moderate showers in December provided additional timely moisture to carry the crop to flowering.

WESTERN EUROPE: Winter grains in western Europe generally had favorable fall and winter weather. However, there were dry areas in much of Spain, with some areas receiving 50 percent or less of the normal precipitation since the fall. Southern and southwestern France and northern Italy also received less-than-normal rainfall, most notably during the winter and early-spring months. The rest of western Europe had above-normal rainfall, keeping reservoir and subsoil moisture levels adequate. Temperatures throughout western Europe were mild and no significant winterkill is reported.

The winter grains situation in the EC for 1993/94 will be different from that of 1992/93 due to the reform of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP). Support prices are being cut for 1993/94, but farmers meeting set-aside requirements will receive compensation for the reduction through direct payments. Large producers are required to set aside a specified portion of their arable land in order to be eligible to receive direct income support payments. Producers with less than 20 hectares are exempt. The set-aside requirement will only affect large-scale operations that account

for approximately 35 percent of total producers and 65 percent of the EC's grain production. The fact that winter grains are considerably higher-yielding than spring grains and farmers this first year will set aside the poorest land, infers that the EC CAP reform may not have a major effect on grain production in 1993/94.

United Kingdom: Preliminary indications point to a 10 to 12 percent drop in winter grain area. The decline is due to the implementation of the EC's new set-aside program where the majority of all grain producers must set land aside. Also, a wet autumn hampered planting in some areas, possibly leading to increased spring crop plantings.

France: Area is expected to drop around 7 percent from 1992/93. Much of the decline is due to CAP reform; however, farmers are taking a hard look at the cost-benefit analysis of fertilizer usage in determining planted area. In addition, durum area is estimated to decline more than 40 percent due to cuts in support prices mandated by CAP reform as well as the restricting of price supports to only "traditional" durum areas. In recent years, durum plantings have been expanding in non-traditional areas.

Germany: Area is expected to decline about 5 percent from 1992/93. Winter wheat plantings are down because of higher input requirements compared to other grains, while winter barley plantings remain unchanged. Temperature and precipitation were favorable during the fall through late-March.

Italy: Area is expected to be down 5 percent or more from 1992/93. Winter wheat area has been declining over the last 2 decades due to increased competition from alternative crops and increasing imports of French wheat. The decline in 1993/94 is mainly due to the CAP reform.

Denmark: In contrast to other countries, winter grains area is expected to be up nearly 5 percent from 1992/93. The increase is due to environmental concerns and the relative better returns of wheat versus barley. Temperatures were essentially normal during the pre-planting stage, but have been above-average since late-November.

Spain: Area is expected to decline from 1992/93. This is mainly due to the greater profitability of oilseeds versus grains as well as a

shortage of precipitation since last fall that reduced area planted and yield potential.

EASTERN EUROPE: Winter grain conditions in Eastern Europe are mixed resulting from a pattern of winter storm systems that favored the northern areas. Poland and western Hungary received adequate moisture and crops are believed to have over-wintered well. Winter and early-spring precipitation was below-normal in eastern Hungary. In Romania and Bulgaria, a dry fall was followed by below-normal winter and early-spring precipitation. While information is very limited, area sown to winter grains is expected to be up significantly in Eastern Europe, but continuing economic disruptions and ongoing privatization efforts may constrain yield prospects.

Bulgaria: Growing conditions for winter grains started poorly as precipitation during the fall months was well below normal (less than 50 percent of normal). However, during the early-spring, crop areas received much needed rainfall, although it was slightly below normal. Area is likely to increase, but input use and machinery utilization will be down because of a scarcity of spare parts and repair personnel.

Hungary: The outlook for winter grains is mixed. During the fall and early-winter months, rainfall was above normal. However, from late-winter to early-spring, less than 50 percent of normal rainfall was received in the eastern half of the country. In the West, precipitation was adequate. Wheat area is expected to rebound from last year's drought, but barley area may decline slightly.

Poland: Winter grains benefited from favorable fall and winter precipitation which improved soil moisture following last summer's drought. Spring weather through the end of March was favorable. Initial indications point to larger winter seedings this year with favorable overwintering conditions. Also, increased input use is expected because grain prices are well above world levels.

Romania: The outlook for winter grains is guarded due to reduced soil moisture during the summer and fall months. Weather and soil moisture improved during early-spring, but continued rainfall is needed to boost Romania's crop prospects. Reportedly, area has increased from last year, but inputs continue to be scarce.

NORTH AMERICA:

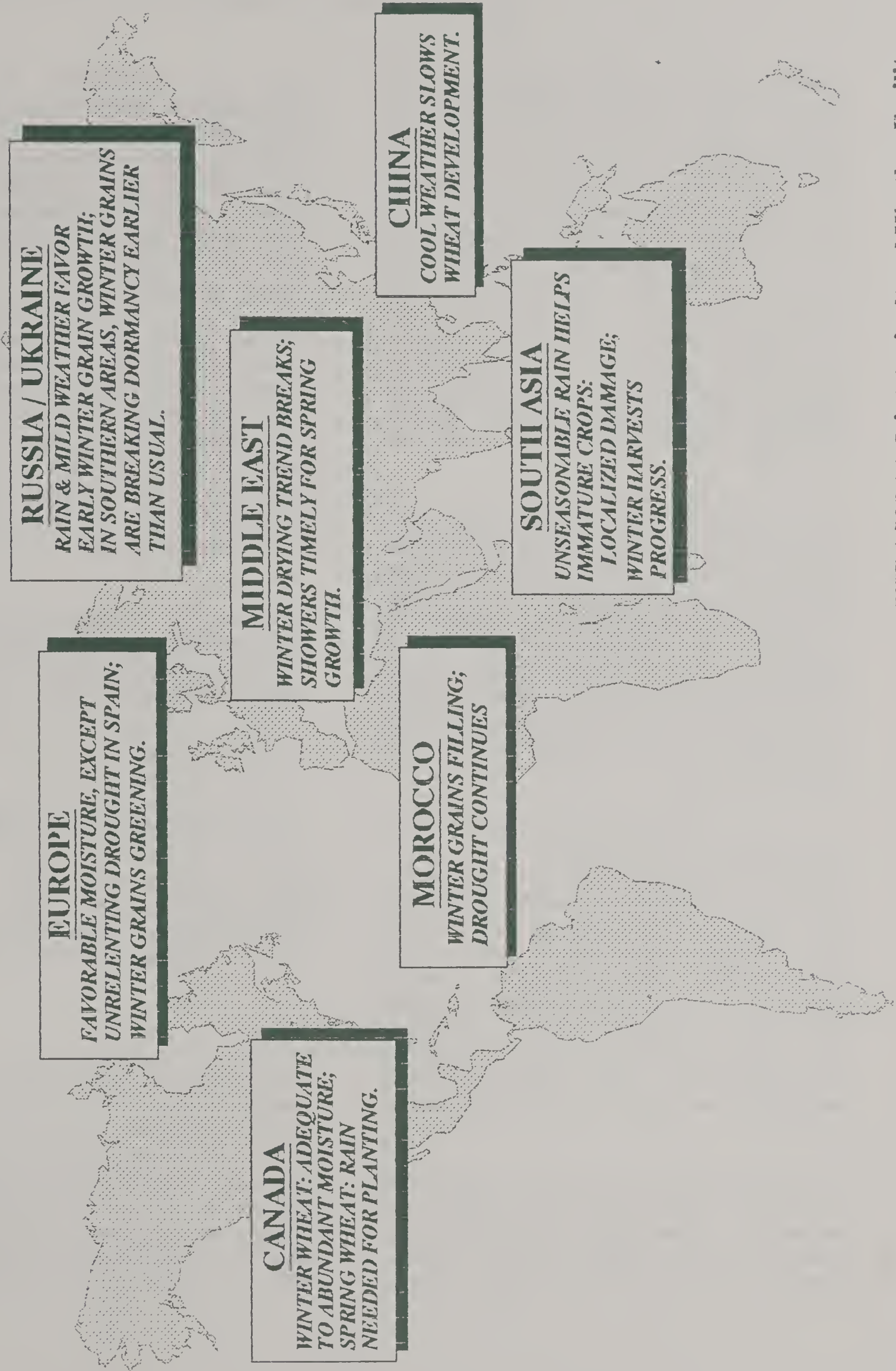
Canada: The 1993/94 winter wheat area in Ontario is expected to be down about 50 percent from 1992/93. The decline was due to a delay in corn and soybean harvesting because of late-season precipitation. Temperatures and rainfall were near normal throughout the fall, winter, and early-spring. Although there were periodic outbreaks of extreme cold weather, adequate snow cover protected the crops in most areas. Ontario produces about 98 percent of Canada's winter wheat. However, winter wheat accounts for only about 5 percent of Canada's total wheat output.

Mexico: Winter wheat harvested area is expected to be 15 to 20 percent greater than last year. Favorable weather from the onset of planting through the early-spring months in the primary growing states of Sonora and Sinaloa, which account for over 50 percent of the winter wheat, bode well for yield prospects. The crop in the central region, primarily in the state of Guanajuato, is in excellent condition. While up from last year, wheat area is still below average. Uncertainty over producer prices, compared to guaranteed prices for corn and dry beans, may have prompted some farmers to continue corn or dry bean production.

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NORTHERN HEMISPHERE AGRICULTURAL WEATHER HIGHLIGHTS

APRIL 12, 1993



GERMAN DAIRY SITUATION

Lower milk output is forecast in Germany during 1993 due to a continuing decline in milk cow numbers. Milk production is forecast at 27.6 million tons, down 1 percent from 1992. The number of milk cows is forecast at 5.38 million head, slightly below the 1992 level of 5.40 million. Most of the decline in cow numbers is due to ongoing production and marketing problems in the eastern states that made up the former East Germany. With less milk, butter production is forecast at 463,000 tons, down from 472,000 in 1992. Cheese output is forecast at 880,000 tons, well above the 1992 figure of 809,000. Output of non-fat dry milk (NDM) is forecast at 400,000 tons, unchanged from 1992.

The two-fold objective of this article is to discuss significant features of the current dairy situation in Germany and to update a previous article (WAP 2-91) which described some of the difficulties of integrating the dairy sectors of the former East and West Germanies. The 2 principal points of the previous article concerned the vast difference in farm size (number of milk cows) between the former East and West Germanies; and, in the processing sector, the significant difference between the levels of technology in use.

OUTLOOK FOR PRODUCTION

As mentioned above, the current situation in Germany is characterized by sizable reduction in cow numbers and milk output in the former East Germany largely as a result of the conversion from state planning to a market economy. In 1992, milk deliveries to dairies were down substantially more in eastern Germany than in western Germany compared to the previous year. Table 20 gives a historical perspective on regional dairy production in Germany.

Of course, not all the decline in 1992 milk production was due to problems of reintegration. The 1992 drought reduced milk yields in most regions of the country. Furthermore, the EC quota system acted to

hold down production despite some strengthening of farm prices during the year.

STRUCTURE OF THE DAIRY INDUSTRY

Dairy is the major farm industry in Germany. Cash receipts from milk account for about 31 percent of total farm marketings. Sales from closely related sectors -- beef, veal, and live cattle -- contributed an additional 19 percent to total farm marketings.

In Germany, the cattle population is almost entirely dual-purpose with emphasis on milk production. The major breed is Black Holstein which accounts for 53 percent of the dairy head. Other significant dairy breeds include Simmental (28 percent), Brown Swiss (8 percent), and Red Holstein (8 percent). The small group of beef breeds consists mainly of Charolais, Galloway, Angus, and Limousine.

Milk production in Germany is characterized by small herds kept mainly on general farms in the 11 western states and big, often specialized units in the 5 eastern states.

Average Cows per Farm

Region	1988	1990	1991
West, 11 states	16	17	18
East, 5 states	742	705	201

In 1991, 63 percent of the milk cows in eastern Germany were in herds of 500 cows or more and 33 percent of the cows were in herds of 100 to 499 head. In western Germany, herds of 100 head or more accounted for only 1 percent of the national herd, while farms with between 15 and 50 head comprised 66 percent of the total milk cow population. Table 21, based on a special survey carried out in early 1991, shows milk cow numbers by state and

indicates the importance of large units in each state.

Throughout most of Germany, dairy feed concentrates are readily available at reasonable prices. Ingredients such as corn gluten feed, corn germ meal, tapioca, copra, and palm kernel meal are freely imported. Rapeseed meal, peas and beans, and sunflowerseed meal, all from subsidized EC crops, are also in plentiful supply.

Many of the processing problems in eastern Germany have been overcome. However, milk prices at the farm level are still about 10 percent below the average national price, indicating that some problems still exist. The price differential is narrowing, but the processing industry in eastern Germany still is struggling with high unit costs due to plant overstaffing, obsolete processing and distribution systems, and a lack of capacity and/or technology to produce value-added products.

MEDIUM TERM PROSPECTS

MILK: Prospects for production and development of the dairy industry during the next 2 to 4 years largely depend upon demand for milk and other dairy products. Prior to reunification, the native populations of East and West Germany were stagnant or declining. However, due to the high rate of immigration, the average population of Germany increased from 79.5 million in 1990, to 80.0 million in 1991, and to 80.5 million in 1992. A population of 80.7 million is projected for 1993. An increasingly larger population should stimulate the demand for fresh milk.

CHEESE: In recent years, cheese production and consumption have increased steadily. The upturn primarily can be attributed to the favorable image for cheese which has resulted in the substitution of cheese for meat. Meat has been the subject of media reports alleging poor sanitary conditions at slaughter and handling facilities as well as the use of prohibited hormones and other illegal substances. Improved marketing systems and intensive market promotion are other factors that have boosted cheese utilization.

BUTTER: Per capita consumption of butter continues to shrink. Even the current low prices for butter are failing to stimulate purchases. A shift from butter to margarine continues, particularly in eastern Germany.

NDM: In early February 1993, the EC Commission reduced the minimum NDM share in milk replacers from 50 percent to 35. The minimum requirements are mandatory for feed manufacturers who utilize EC subsidized NDM to make commercial feeds for young calves. Consequently, this change will tend to reduce the use of NDM. Also, Germany's shrinking milk cow herd means a smaller calf crop, which will further reduce the demand for NDM.

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TABLE 20

DAIRY PRODUCTION IN GERMANY

Region	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992 1/	1993 2/
Milk	Million metric tons					
West	24.0	24.2	23.7	23.4	N/A	N/A
East	8.0	8.2	7.7	5.5	N/A	N/A
Total:	32.0	32.4	31.4	28.9	27.8	27.6
Milk Cows	Million head					
West	5.1	5.0	4.8	4.6	N/A	N/A
East	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	N/A	N/A
Total:	7.1	7.0	6.7	6.0	5.4	5.4
Butter	1,000 Metric tons					
West	390.0	398.0	289.0	N/A	N/A	N/A
East	310.0	313.0	251.0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total:	700.0	711.0	640.0	555.0	472.0	463.0
Cheese	1,000 Metric tons					
West	585.0	610.0	610.0	N/A	N/A	N/A
East	264.0	275.0	139.0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total:	849.0	885.0	749.0	777.0	809.0	880.0
Nonfat Dry Milk	1,000 Metric tons					
West	398.0	450.0	420.0	N/A	N/A	N/A
East	48.0	50.0	89.0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total:	446.0	500.0	509.0	539.0	400.0	400.0

N/A = Not available or not applicable. 1/ Preliminary. 2/ Forecast.

Source: Official German statistics and USDA estimates.

April 1993

Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division FAS, USDA

TABLE 21

GERMAN MILK COW NUMBERS, DAIRY FARM NUMBERS,
AND LARGE DAIRY FARM NUMBERS BY STATE

State	Number of farms	Milk Cows 1,000 head	Farms with 100 or more milk cows	
			Farms	1,000 cows
Baden–Wuerttemberg	42,557	570.4	15	1.7
Bayern	116,975	1,799.7	9	1.2
Brandenburg *	1,171	285.6	556	277.6
Hessen	17,236	228.3	8	1.0
Mecklenburg–Vorpom. *	1,290	286.8	570	276.8
Niedersachsen	41,156	949.8	139	17.1
Nordrhein–Westfalen	27,688	526.7	59	7.4
Rheinland–Pfalz	10,217	178.9	8	0.9
Saarland	1,005	20.6	3	0.4
Sachsen *	1,833	301.9	442	289.1
Sachsen–Anhalt *	913	220.7	467	212.7
Schleswig–Holstein	12,783	467.8	159	20.6
Thuringen *	1,306	220.4	343	215.1
Hamburg, Bremen, Berlin	253	8.2	3	8.2
Western Germany	269,867	4,749.1	401	51.0
Eastern Germany *	6,516	1,316.7	2,381	1,271.3
Germany	276,383	6,065.8	2,781	1,322.3

* States of former East Germany.

Source: Results of an early 1991 survey.

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Southern African Corn Situation

SUMMARY: The 1992/93 corn harvest in southern Africa is underway and production prospects are favorable. Corn production is expected to be close to average and more than twice as large as last year when the region was hit by one of the worst droughts in this century. Despite the improved supply situation, some countries may still need to import substantial amounts of corn and other grains to meet their food requirements.

The weather in southern Africa was hot and dry at the beginning of the planting season (October/November). Throughout the region, scattered and irregular rainfall in December and early-January raised concerns that drought had returned to the region for a second year. However, beneficial rain from mid-January into March improved growing conditions and boosted yield prospects in southern Africa's most important corn producing areas. Corn harvesting begins in April/May and will continue for several months.

SOUTH AFRICA: Production for 1992/93 is forecast at 8.5 million tons, up 5.4 million or 172 percent above last season's drought-reduced crop.

Southern Africa: Corn Production (1,000 tons)

	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93
Angola	300	370	270
Botswana	20	5	15
Lesotho	90	50	105
Madagascar	160	140	140
Malawi	1,600	600	1,420
Mozambique	300	140	325
South Africa	8,300	3,125	8,500
Swaziland	153	50	125
Zambia	1,200	470	1,300
Zimbabwe	1,586	362	1,800

This estimate reflects an increase in planted area and favorable weather in February and March which boosted yield prospects. The bumper harvest will allow South Africa to meet its domestic requirements for the coming year.

South Africa's economy is expected to benefit significantly from the increase in corn production, saving millions of dollars due to lower corn imports and a reduction in drought-related costs.

ZIMBABWE: Corn production for 1992/93 is estimated at 1.8 million tons, up 1.4 million or nearly 400 percent above last year. Although corn planting was delayed by the late start of the rainy season, timely precipitation boosted seasonal totals close to normal and good yields are expected in most of the main producing areas.

MALAWI AND ZAMBIA: Corn production is expected to return to normal levels following disastrous crops in 1991/92. Production is estimated at 1.4 and 1.3 million tons, respectively. Malawi had abundant rainfall and adequate supplies of seed and fertilizer, but some crop losses were reported due to localized flooding. The production outlook in Zambia is good, despite a reported widespread outbreak of army worms affecting corn and other crops.

LESOTHO, BOTSWANA, AND SWAZILAND: Although dry conditions developed in parts of Lesotho, Botswana, and Swaziland during the peak of the 1992/93 season, corn production is estimated higher than last year's small, drought-reduced crops.

ANGOLA AND MOZAMBIQUE: Although the weather was generally favorable, crop production was hurt by civil unrest which displaced people, idled large amounts of farmland, and prevented the distribution of seeds and other inputs. A truce in Mozambique is allowing some refugees to return home and resume farming. However, in Angola, fighting has intensified and the farming situation has deteriorated.

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